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Crops for a Stock Farm

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A Pennsylvania farmer, E. F. Bowlby, has sixty acres of sandy loam creek botton land. Six acres of corn produced last year 840 bushel baskets of ears. About eight tons of hay were made from 2½ acres in Whippoorwill cow-peas. Red clover does well, but wheat yields only about ten or twelve bushels per acre, and oats twenty to Crimson clover makes a good forty. Crimson clover makes a good growth. He desires to keep about thirty head of sattle, old and young. He has a registered Shorthorn sire, and wants to make his young animals weigh from one thousand to 1200 pounds, when two years old. He is planning to rotate crops on twenty-four acres and keep thirty-four in permanent pasture. Two quite different rotations are suggested. One, twelve acres of corn, followed the next year by cow-peas: crimson clover to be sown in the corn and plowed in in the spring, and rye sown after the cow-peas and plowed in for corn. The other rotation proposed is a four-year one, of corn, cow-peas, oats and red clover, with crimson clover and rye worked in as before. Of course in this case there would be only six acres in each crop. He inquires which of these rotations are best under the circumstances. T. B. Terry, through the Practical Farmer, advises the former one, if the data given are substantially correct for the average of seasons.

"The yield of corn told of is good. The amount of cow-pea hay grown per acre is very good. Thirty bushels of oats per acre would not begin to pay as well. Red clover does well, but probably it will not give any more hay per acre, perhaps not as much, than the cow-peas. So twelve acres of cowpeas, as in the first rotation, will give about the same amount and quality of hay as six acres of cow-peas and six acres of clover in the second rotation.

'Again, I should presume one would be more sure of a cow-pea crop, properly put in at the right time, than he would be of clover seeded in oats. One weak point in both rotations for me would be the lack of straw for bedding; but perhaps our friend can get sawdust, or something else, to bed a cube of ice when the house is full. Our the stock and soak up the liquid manure. Right now, friend Bowlby, let me insist that you have cement floors under all animals. Certainly an Eastern man cannot make much money out of beef unless he saves all the liquid-manure, and particularly for this sandy loam soil. In regard to the short rotation, I think the corn will do all right grown once in two years. I do not know about the cow-peas, how long they may do well grown every other year Professor Massey can best answer this question. Another reason why I favor the short rotation is that one can grow enough of a crop to amount to something. Six acres of oats is a small quantity to fuss with; six acres more of corn would pay better all around.

"The steers at two years old, however, should weigh more than 1200 pounds. A man in the East with only sixty acres of land should raise "baby beef." The young animals should be kept growing from the first and should weigh from eight hundred one thousand pounds at one year old Do not give them too much corn at first They want considerable growing material in connection with the corn. The cow-per hay will be all right, but they need s wheat bran, oats or something of that kind, more concentrated than cow-peas and clover hay, along with corn and corn stalks. I should put the corn in a silo, to rush these animals along fast, provided they can be warmly sheltered during cold weather. They need to be kept warm when eating this soft, watery feed, about the same as a dairy cow should be. They would feel the cold much more than grown animals fed almost wholly on corn in a dry condition.

" Here is a great point for you, my friend: A pound of gain can be put on a steer before it is a year old with a good deal less money value of feed than it will take to make a pound of increase during the second year I mean, of course, the average of the year in both cases. And each following year the cost is very decidedly increased. I should put it about in this way for an Eastern farmer. There should be a good profit in properly feeding a choice young animal the first year. Perhaps one could get along without the loss the second year. As a rule, he would run behind considerably the third year and lose more heavily the fourth. This on animals one raises and feeds right through and with prices about normal during the different years, and also counting all feed at what it is fairly worth on the farm. I feel like going back long enough to

need that you cannot grow to as good advantage. This is business, and with good management will pay you far better than it

Good Icehouse at Moderate Cost.

Our icehouse is situated on a northern slope, shaded by a growth of pines. The first consideration for building is to locate for convenience and good drainage. If this can be obtained, I would dig a cellar not more than three or four feet deep and stone it up. If good drainage cannot be obtained,

build on the surface.

The bottom should be graded just enough to carry water to the drainage pipe, which should enter at the centre and be supplied with a trap filled with water near the enn from below, which would be fatal to keep- | place the average yield at a pound of cheese | year.

can consume beyond that which is charge-able to the milk production. Individual cows vary as much as breeds, and one may will to try to raise crops that do not do well produce twelve quarts a day and another simply because you want them to feed. If one does not know how to manage, let him learn. It is well-directed labor that pays best."

when all are in the same pasture and have no feed but such as they find there. As a rule, then, the herd that produces the most milk does so at the smallest cost per quart or can, and the cows that fall below the

> increased to forty cents, and many of them if it was raised to forty-five cents. But if we cannot compute the cost of producing one hundred quarts of milk, we can come nearer to an estimate of its value by ascertaining what it can be sold for when it is changed into butter or cheese. Milk varies less in the amount of cheese made from it than in the butter that it would make. Reports from the cheese fac-

dinner at a first-class hotel. But it would certainly show that buying milk at seven or eight cents a quart, if clean and wholesome, is not indulging in an expensive luxury. There are few articles of food that could be bought for that money that would supering life and strength as long or build. sustain life and strength as long, or build up the system as much.

If the question comes, can the farmer or can, and the cows that fall below the average amount in yearly production would still be unprofitable if the price per can was his milk at forty cents a can, and obtain a and oftentimes, in consideration of the large fair interest on his investment, and wages enough to support his family as well as a good mechanic, we should say it was doubtful. A better man with better stock and more liberal feeding might do so, but we think he would not grow rich as rapidly, or have as much money to expend as the milk contractor, while he would need as much brain and as thorough an education for his business as the professional man who com-This will prevent air from coming tories in the United States and Canada manded a salary of thousands of dollars a

all of which began to sprout and waste as rapidly as soon as good planting weather

some to the conclusion, for the most part, the plants. to purchase largely at the lowest each rate a cheap grade of fertilizer, of a reliable firm, and have them do the adding to plants to penetrate, and indeed to find their and oftentimes, in consideration of the large quantity purchased, not a cent.

What advice have I for my fellow farmer drawn from this experience? It is this, that when not crowded for time, and they are able to pay cash down, that they will do bet-ter to buy their own materials and do their own mixing. In buying nitrogen, don't let it be all nitrate of soda; that is excellent for starting the crop, but you need something that will furnish food for it later in the season, and so help to carry it through; for the ground dried fish, if you can get it, and if

A crop that grows very quickly should have the elements of fertility in the soil in the most available condition, where they For these reasons of late years I have can be found readily and appropriated by

and mixing of the richer elements as I way throughout most of the surface soil, may direct. This extra work has cost me

Thus there is quite a difference in time in the growth and maturity of the early and late potato. The conditions should be such that both can do their best, but the first needs more of extra stimulus to enable it to do this than the last, and which should be supplied.

Barley is a quick-growing crop, considerably more so than wheat or oats, and it is noticeable that if good crops are to be expected, the soil needs to be in good condition, physically and as regards fertility.

As to corn. We are growing a certain amount of a hybrid sweet variety, about medium as to earliness, to feed green to the cows. A part of this received manure, a part none, but both were liberally treated to phosphate in the hill.

The result is that the part of the field manured produced at least double that of the other. A portion not manured, planted with a later variety, produced a much larger growth, showing that the earlier kind required more fertilizing to produce satisfactory results than the later variety.

There is little danger of getting land too rich for our crops, unless it should be for potatoes where there is a liability of rotting. As farmers we should produce all the manure possible on the farm, and then use it judiciously, that is, apply to such crops in such a manner as will produce the best results.

There is too much land that is only half fertilized and hardly more than that cared for, as is plainly evident to the observer, and from which only small crops are obtained. This does not pay.

E. R. T.

New Hampshire Farm Progress.

Some parts of central New Hampshire have suffered quite severely from frosts, while other localities have escaped. Corn fields are uneven. Some of them promise a fair crop, while others are stunted and worthless except for fodder. Some fields were blown badly by the gale of last week, and gardens, especially pole beans, were injured. Good second crops of hay are being cut on the Dover meadows, which include some of the best grassland in the State. some of the best grassland in the State. Apples are a very uneven crop. Some trees hold up the limbs, while other trees have no fruit. The average is hardly a fair crop. Vegetables and fruit have been scarce this year at many of the tourist resorts. The summer-boarder season is about over at lake and farming towns, but the mountains excursions. The Rochester Fair began this week with a large attendance and a fine show of cattle and other features.

The New Hampshire Agricultural College is taking on a new lease of life with the completion of its first-class new building of agriculture and horticulture, its several new professors and instructors under the energetic administration of President Gibbs, who assumes office this term. There is a large entering class, and a spirit of hopeful enthusiasm among students and faculty. Crops on the three-hundred acre college farm look well. There is a fine field of squashes, good beets, turnips, peppers, thrifty young orchards, farm crops, etc. Professor Rane has arranged a fine piece of ornamental gardening about the buildings. G. B. F.

Belknap County, N. H.



but a clayey soil will do.

The dimensions of a house for best keep ing qualities depend on having nearly house is 9x9x14 feet inside measure. In packing I leave about six inches all around for sawdust. I suggest 11x11x14 feet as a better dimension, as this will take ice in cakes 17x24 inches and break joints nicely in packing. Each course will contain 5x7 cakes, the second course to be packed so that the side, which has seven cakes, shall be placed over the side in first course that has five cakes, and thus alternate with each course. When full we will have a block of ice 10x10x12 feet, or about forty tons.

The building is constructed with double walls nearly twelve inches apart filled with dry sawdust. The sills for the outside walls rest on the stone wall; for inside walls on the bottom of the cellar. The four sides of the roof come together with a cupola and ventilator at apex. This ventilator should be large enough to give perfect ventilation. I have a double door in one side and a single P. E. DAVIS. door in roof.

Plymouth County, Mass.

Value of Milk.

Once or twice in each year comes the contest between the milk producers and the contractors who supply milk to the consumers in our larger cities in regard to the price which shall be paid per can at the farm or the receiving station to the producers. It is always upon the same grounds, the one claiming that the price paid does not exceed the cost of the feed by enough to pay for the labor of producing and the expense of buying or raising new stock to make good the annual shrinkage in value from all causes, and the other claiming that they cannot afford to pay more unless they advance the price to the consumer.

It is not easy to fix an arbitrary price for milk that will be equally fair to all. The cost of production varies not only with the prices of the feed given, but with the amount produced by each cow in the herd. While the very indefinite and often unreliable census reports make the annual production per cow to average about two tho sand quarts a year, it is not unc hear of cows that can show records of more than three times that amount in a year. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry quotes an authority which gives the product of the best Ayrshires at four thousand quarts in ten months. Since that date better feeding and better animals should have placed the

best at a higher figure. The increase in cost of more liberal food and better care is not in proportion to the increase in production. The cost of keep-ing alive is the same whether the animal is

ing ice. The bottom is best made of cement, to eleven or 113 pounds of milk. We have seen none claim to get it from ten pounds, and when they say it requires thirteen pounds, there is reason to suspect some misnanagement at the factory or a watering of the milk. It may take thirteen pounds early in the season, or when grass is growing rank and succulent, but we refer to an average for the season. Taking the wholesale price of cheese for the year, then, the producer of milk seldom gets one cent a pound or two cents a quart if he takes his

milk to the cheese factory.

Let us see how it is with butter. While the legal standard required of milk sold for family use 18 in some States thirteen per cent, of solids, and in others three per cent. of butter fat, the average for the sea the creameries usually exceeds that, and we may reasonably expect 31 to four pounds of butter from one hundred pounds of milk. The wholesale price of butter is not likely to be twenty-five cents a pound at the factory for any year, and again we see that the producer cannot expect to receive from the factory over two cents a quart, or a cent a

We occasionally hear or read of cows that give milk so rich that four or five quarts of their milk would make a pound of butter, but they are not owned by those who make milk to sell, either to the contractors or to cheese or butter factories, and they are usually given better feed and better care

than is commonly given by dairymen. It may be presumed that it costs more to make a can of milk near the city where land is high priced and hay in demand at \$20 per ton than it does a hundred miles away where land is plenty and cheap, and where the farmer has hay to sell at \$10 per ton, but the cost of transporting the milk for such a distance helps to equalize this, and the price per can is made at the city so that there is little, if any, more profit in milk production in one section than in another. Where hay and pasturage cost little the milk must sell low to pay cost of distribu-

But there is another way of estimating the value of milk, which is by compar-ing its cost with that of other articles of food that supply the same amount of nu. trition. If we judge it in that way we may as cheap and wholesome as good milk, even at the retail prices in the cities. It is not necessary to compare them item by item,

We believe that the farmer is worthy of not, then dried blood and cottonseed meal his hire, and if the contractor needs a larger profit let him cheapen the cost of distribution in the city by rearranging his routes for delivery. He need not pay the producer three cents a can more for his milk and charge the consumer 8½ cents a can more. If he is to raise the price of milk a cent a quart at retail pay half or three-fourths of a cent more to the dairyman at least, and although the consumer may feel it a burden, it will not be among the heaviest he has to

The Compounding and Using of Fertil-Izers on a Somewhat Large Scale.

Twenty years ago I used to compound and mix my own fertilizers, not always, but as a general rule. The farmers of Essex County had the advantage of listening to a barn-floor lecture, given by one of our number, Dr. Nichols, who was, withal, a practical chemist. This lecture was accompanied with a practical illustration of the process of manufacturing soluble phosphoric acid by the combination of bone-black, sulphuric acid and water. After listening to it I went home, made a lead-lined wooden tank, and for several seasons manufactured my own supply. The increasing difficulty of obtaining the bone-black, and the almost stifling effect of the gas that was set free in the process of manufacture, led me ultimately to drop this department of fertilizer mak-

For years after I was accustomed to purhase my nitrogen, potash and phosp acid from the cheapest source, and make my own combination. My next step was to purchase a cheap, low-grade fertilizer and increase the richness of the element or ele-ments 1 specially needed for any crop. I did this by adding for nitrogen either ground dry fish, which I purchased from Gloucester, or cottonseed meal, which, being a little off color, I could buy by the car load at a considerable reduction from regular market rate. If I wanted to make the eap fertilizers stronger in its phosphoricacid element (which are very rare, for even the cheapest are usually stronger than they need be in this), I added it in the form of disso'ved bone, and if more potash was needed muriate was added for cab onion, asparagus and peas, but sulphate for notatoes and other crops.

To make such fertilizers required a grea deal of pounding, sifting and mixing, which with their respective proportions of pro- in the hurry and drive of the planting seawith their carbohydrates and fat. To do so son, when some years over sixty tons had would be only to prove that there is little to be got ready, took a great deal of my onnection between the selling price of men's time, which was especially valuable different foods and the nutritive elements on a seed farm, where not only the annual seed of common farming operations had to they contain, and that the person who pays a seed of common farming operations had to a dime or a shilling for his meal at a cheap restaurant may find his system as well and addition a thousand and more bushels of may be able to adapt the kinds of crops again urge you to grow the feed your land produces best (corn and cow-peas, as it would seem) and to buy other feed your land it is only what she ten or twenty times that amount for a forty thousand heads of cabbage planted, to secure the most satisfactory results.

will be found excellent. In whatever form you buy phosphoric

acid, let it be soluble, and whether it be made from bone or the phosphate rock will make no essential difference. If you buy your potash either in the form of muriate or sulphate, it can be mixed with the other ingredients without any harm to either, but if you buy it in the form of wood ashes (when it is dearer, yet of decidedly better quality, while the phosphoric acid and lime present are of some value), be sure not to oring this in contact with any form of nitrogen, with the exception of nitrate of soda. If you want to know the reason why, just mix a little in your hand, when enough gas will escape into the air to make a good smelling bottle. I have made a fertilizer, both excellent and cheap, by mixing unleeched, hard wood

ashes with fine ground raw bone. The process is this: Under cover make a layer of moist soil free from stone, about three inches deep, and cover this with two inches of wood ashes, into which rake about half an inch of bone, and so proceed layer with layer, covering it with four inches of soil up to a convenient height. Leave it for a couple of days, and then, or as soon as by running a stick down you find any heat, make holes here and there, and pour water in, and so keep doing every few days as long as heat is developed. Pitch this over and it is ready for almost any crop, especially for potatoes and cabbages. A chemical change has taken place by

which the nitrogen in the bone has been set free by the caustic nature of the ashes and has been absorbed by the soil, and while made soluble, it has become practically so, as will be demonstrated by its effect on J. J. H. GREGORY. Marblehead.

Quick-Growing Crops Require a Rich Soil.

A little experience and observation will go to show how this is the case. Early potatoes, corn or garden vegetables, the products that make their growth in a comparatively short time, require a rich soil and good cultivation to enable them to do their

Gardeners and truck farmers understand this and make use of manure and other fertilizers to an extent unknown to our cor mon farmers, and that by them might be onsidered extravagant if not wasteful.

This is not the case, however, and is found of the greatest consequence in the early production for the markets of certain crops.

Good Crops in Maine.

This has been truly a peculiar season. Frost every month so far. In April we had June weather, in May we had April weather, with but little rain in May and the first half of June. The universal cry was " The hay crop has gone up." But late in June the rains came and the thirsty earth took it up and the grass started, and it grew and thickened up and grew again, and as a result we have an average crop of hay and grain, and the potato crop was never better, all large, very few rotten. Apples are pretty nearly an average crop and very free from worms. On the whole, we have every reason to thank God and take courage. The sweet corn crop is light. My last planting was the sixth of July. It is now just at the boiling stage. Squashes and tomatoes were never better in my garden. What the farmers need is to learn how to destroy charlock or wild mustard. I saw a field of hungarian today that is just ruined with charlock. It will make ten bushels of clean seed to the acre. One neighbor has hoed his corn three times, and is now busy pulling the curse, and is going to burn it. But on many farms this is impracticable. May be, we waited too long before we commenced, and let it get the best of us. But how shall we fight it? We are here in the scrape and fail to see our way out. Can you or some of your correspondents tell us what to do? D. H. THING.

Although the affair has had a week in which to blow over it is not too late to remark that President Roosevelt's point of view turned out to be natural enough to again illustrate the ease with which sensa-tionalism blows itself a good-sized bubble out of the event of the passing moment.

Even the physician of the Turkish embassy at Venice has taken to cudgelling the Turkish ambassador.

Butter Higher Again.

There is another advance of one cent pound in the market prices of the best grades of butter, and it seems to be due more to an increased demand for export trade, as the receipts have been larger than at this time last year. The weather has been favorable for the stock in pastures and the feed is good, so that the output of the creameries has been larger for several weeks than the usual September packing, and the quality is good. The home demand us also to be on the increase, and we may expect present rates to be fully maintained, although the withdrawal of stock from cold storage may prevent further advance. The lower grades have only a moderate demand, and such as is at Ohio maintains its lead as the chief proall off in quality is hard to sell. When European buyers are willing to pay as much of onions, although some indiffe best quality, then we shall see more profit in dairying here, but as yet the market in New York and New England than a year our exporters can handle only the lower grades at a fair profit.

The receipts at New York last week were 44,500 packages of butter, 38,000 packages cheese and 48,900 cases of eggs. Compare this with the receipts for same week last year of 41,356 packages of butter, 29,815 packages cheese and 50,793 cases of eggs.

The Vegetable Market.

There has been a better supply of the fall vegetables from nearby points during the week, but the demand remains good and prices are not generally reduced much. The supply from the South has not been as heavy as a few weeks ago, but we are not dependent upon them for many varieties, and the demand is not targe for those. Potatoes are in moderate supply, but trade is quiet, as parties do not care to buy heavily from fear of rot after shipment. There is little change in prices. Sweet potatoes in full supply, but only a moderate demand. Onions are dull and sell slowly at quotations. Cabbages enough, as prices are too high to cause large demand. Tomatoes in full supply, but good demand. Squashes and turnips steady, with prices about as usual at this season. Celery in but moderate supply, and other green vegetables in fair supply Cucumbers are growing very scarce, those from the fields are nearly as high in price as those from the hothouses.

Provisions Steady.

There are few changes in prices of provisions since last week that we notice. The amount of hogs killed by Boston packers was the same as for the previous week, 21,000, while for same week last year there were 26,500. There is a better export demand that has taken about \$195,000 worth or \$5000 more than for the previous week but this is \$115,000 less than for the same week last year. Western packers also have taken a few more than the previous week, aggregating 310,000, but two weeks ago they had 335,000. For same week last year they had but 265,000, and two years ago 345,000. They have packed, since March 1, 10,815,000 hogs, which is 850,000 more than during the same months last year. The quality is fully up to that which has been coming forward, and prices show a slight advance at the principal pork markets, being now \$6 per hundred pounds in place of \$5.80 previous week, and \$5.60 the week before, but it is not up to the \$7.50 of a year ago or \$6.75 two years ago.

Beef and mutton are held steady in prices, although receipts of beef were very heavy, there being last week 182 cars for local trade and 157 cars for export, an increase over previous week's supply of eighteen cars for Boston and fifty cars for export. The same week last year there were but 110 cars for Boston and fifteen cars for export, or only 125 cars, against 339 cars last week. Lambs are in fair supply, mutton and yearlings quiet and veal steady at unchanged prices.

Hay Market Nearly Steady.

While local conditions have affected the prices of hav differently at different points. the changes in the market rates are so slight and an advance at some places is so nearly balanced by heavier receipts and a decline at others, that the average rates remain about the same as last week. They are 48 cents per ton below the average at some points a year ago, and \$5.69 a ton below the highest rates which were reached last June. and it seems now that the best grades have reached very near or quite bottom figures. Common and low grades are in full supply and may be forced lower if they continue to come forward as freely as they have Boston received a full supply of 186 cars,

of which only seven cars were billed for still. export, and twenty-one cars of straw. Same week last year there were 292 cars, of which seventeen cars were for export, and forty cars of straw. Compared with the demand. the supply is quite equal to it, and when the Ohio, Michigan and Canada hay moves forward a little more freely it may be that easier rates will be given, unless the demand increases with cold weather. Timothy has a range from \$13 for small bales No. 3 up to \$19 for best large bales. Clover where in the outside world who would help mixed is \$13 to \$14 for small bales and \$14 to \$15 in large bales. Long rye straw is in | that if he was disposed to get away to small supply and firm at \$18 to \$19, and other part of the country or to the village, tangled rye dull at \$8 to \$9. Oat straw quiet | in other words, to "abandon," it wouldn' at 87 to \$8 in small bales and 50 cents pay to invest his spare cash, if he had any higher in large bales of same quality. In Providence receipts are running light and prices remain steady at \$17.50 to \$18 for to \$16.50. Rve straw \$20.

In New York the increased receipts do not more than make up for increased demand caused by horses returning from country and seaside resorts, and prices are at about last week's rates. There is but little demand for export hay here, though some Canadian lots come through in bond The New York Central is reported as placing an embargo in Western hay last week, and if this is true receipts may be less and prices will hold firm; 9160 tons arived last week, against 5940 tons pre vious week, and 8109 tons same week last year; 4572 bales were exported; 1030 tons of straw were received, but there was but little No. 1 among it. Prime timothy and No. 1 sell at 85 to 90 cents a hundred, No. 2 75 to 80 cents, No. 3 60 to 70 cents. Shipping hay 50 to 55 cents. Clover mixed 50 to 65 cents and clover 40 to 45 cents. Long rye straw 90 to 95 cents for No. 1 and 85 cents for No. 2. Oat straw 45 cents and wheat straw 35 to 45 cents. Brooklyn and Jersey City hold at about same prices as New York, but there is a better demand for No.1 clover or clover mixed, and large bales are held at 70 to 75 cents, and straight No. 1 rye straw, if not stained,

would sell readily at 95 cents. The Hay Trade Journal gives the highest quotations at various markets as Boston \$19, Providence, New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City \$18, Philadelphia and Baltimore and thus presented a bare and uninteresting a young Scotch bull with considerable white

Pittsburg \$14.50, Nashville and Cincinnat \$13.25, St. Louis \$12, Minneapolis and Chicago \$11.50, Montreal and Kansas City \$10. Prairie hay: Minneapolis \$11, St. Louis and Chicago \$10, Pittsburg \$9, Kansas City \$7.50. Wheat hay at San Francisco \$14.50.

Onlone a Rather Poor Crop. The final report of Orange Judd County

covering the crop estimates in the commer-cial onion belt placed the total yield of 1903 at approximately 3,100,000 bushels, against 3,800,000 bushels one year ago. The season's output is a fairly good one, yet not considered necessarily burdensome. crop is proving a severe disappointment in New England and in parts of New York. ducer. The West is securing a good crop as our consumers at home will pay for the ent reports from Michigan. As for England demands something cheaper, and ago, but rather lower in the middle and central West, where the crop is relatively large In New York, early prices offered to grow ers 50 to 65 cents per bushel. On Long Island and in other Eastern sections as high as 80 cents. Early September prices in Ohio 40 to 50 cents, and in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin 30 to 50 cents, largely around 40 cents.

W. A. Camp & Co.: "The situation in mestic onions at this time is far stronger than at this same stage last year. The onion acreage of the country is just as large, but the continued heavy rains have cu down the yield to a half to five-eighths of section of Orange County, for instance, will yield only from a third to a quarter of last year's crop, and New York State, on the whole, will average but half a crop. Connecticut has a fair crop, say three have a crop about equal to last year. Indiana will have a very fair—almost a full crop. At present the market is full of green onions, not properly cured. They have to onion market should show a strong and healthy tone."

A City Man in the Hill Towns.

During "Home Week" in New Hampshire I took the occasion to visit my native town of Wilmot, a hundred miles north of Boston, and a little off the Northern Railroad. For nearly forty-five years I had seen practically nothing of the town or its people On this occasion I drove for several days over the hills and through the valleys, talk ing with the farmers and studying the pict uresque and even magnificent scenery, and the result was a revelation to me.

If I speak of one town only, let it be observed that it is typical of other northern towns and districts, whose industry is agriculture alone. Twenty years ago 1 drove across the northern part of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. It was a pleasure trip and my attention was many times called to the abandoned farms and their possible future, a subject then much written about in magazines and newspapers. It was about that time that Kate Sant orn and others wrote their experiences in taking up and utilizing such properties. I saw, how ever, in that one old town of Wilmot more abandoned farms than I saw twenty years ago in a drive across the three States

It is a transition period for the farm and the farmer. What does the " passing " signity and what does the future promise? A few of the old-style farmers still remain and are working out a living, hardly more, by the same grinding life I was familar with

Nearly all the boys go away, and as one old farmer said to me, "Why shouldn't they? I don't blame them. The world has better inducements to offer." When the old man dies his farm is taken up have the said to me, "Why shouldn't rate. Although cheap silos sometimes pay, good ones pay better.

Most new silos are built partly below. and the buildings fall in and the open land is used for grazing. It is a sad sight to one who was familiar with the country when it was all utilized, even to little patches by the roadside, but it is a feature of the evolution of the northern New England hill farm There is practically no market for hill farms or farm lands. One of my old neighbors showed me a tract of fifty acres of woodland, tillage and grazing, adjoining his own farm, which he bought a few weeks ago for \$85. There was a good hay barn upon it. I was told that farms of one or two hundred acres in the adjoining town of Springfield could be bought for a dollar an acre, some of them having fair buildings

The country presents one curious aspect. Here and there appears a well-preserved and freshly painted house, while the most of the houses haven't had a coat of paint for a generation or two, even if they have been kept free from rot by tight roofs. Inquiring the reasons for these extremes. I was told that if a farmer had made up his mind to spend the rest of him out, his buildings were kept up, but in repairing his buildings, for he couldn't sell his farm for one cent more if he did.

The villages are dead, too, except the fev and No. 1 timothy, low grades \$13 that have permanent water power; indeed, I need not except those few if they are not on a railroad. A scythe factory in New London and a tannery in Wilmot, both of which were in successful operation for a hundred years or more, have recently failed or rusted out, because they couldn't stand the cost of transportation to and from the railroad, in competition with other concerns more favorably situated. The population and wealth of the country districts has long been and still is diminishing. One might be led to think that in a few years tens of thousands of acres in central and northern New England will be occupied by nemins tenants, or squatters, or at any rate by people who have no relation by blood or other wise to the thrifty natives and their more ambitious sons who occupied and tilled them and fed their flocks there fifty years

What is the outlook? I think I see what the obverse side of the picture shows, although it is dim and somewhat speculative When I stood on the top of Kearsarge (no the Kearsarge of North Conway), three thousand feet above the sea, and viewed the surrounding country, all hills and valleys, to the sky line from fifty to 150 miles distant, the most impressive thought that came to me was this, that whereas in my boyhood days when the railroad was built the whole of the country was denuded of its forests to supply the newly created market,



TYPICAL SUFFOLK BOAR.

have taken up a tract of 1500 acres at the called on the eastern boundary of Wilmot, and will preserve it for fish and game. They what it was a year ago. The great onion are building a clubhouse and will extend their holdings to five thousand acres or more. Some of the descendants of the last generation of farmers are drifting back to their old homesteads and restoring or enlarging the buildings, clearing up the "dead wood' quarters of an average crop. As for and encircling the whole with barbed-wire the Western stock, Ohio and Michigan will fences, to establish permanent or summer homes.

In a morning's drive through the back part of the town, from a score of hilltons one can overlook stretches of valley and be sold and until they are cleaned up the billside comprising from one thousand to market will naturally be depressed. But ten thousand acres, panoramas possessing with this poor stock out of the way the all the beauty and charm of great public parks. Nature, left to herself for forty or fifty years, has done it all. Man could not improve it.

In my opinion here is where the best results of "Home Week," inaugurated by Governor Rollins, will appear. He probably builded better than he knew," for I doubt if he had any other than sentimental results in view. I do not look forward to a restoration of the New Hampshire farm and farmer. 1 do anticipate that twenty-five years hence we shall see hundreds of thousands of acres of that beautiful country taken up by people of wealth, who will "there for summer resort or a peranent home.

There may not be many Austin Corbin ventures like that at Newport, but there will be hundreds of charming private estates covering many square miles of territory, unsurpassed in beauty and scenery by any like territory, and where in the world whose topographical engineer and landscape grandeur was its great Creator, Preserver and J. O. T. Restorer

Suffolk County, Mass.

Silos up to Date.

Late experience has thrown strong light on new sides of the silo problem. Many of the early built silos have had time to show their weak points. Some styles fashionable for a time have proved poor keepers wasteful of the ensilage and not durable Many a cheap silo has proved a costly investment. If a saving of \$50 on a first cost causes a needless waste each year of \$20 worth of silage, the builder is paying

old man dies his farm is taken up by one of ground, say three to seven feet, which is as the thriftless wanderers and skinned for a far as drainage and convenience in feeding while, or more frequently allowed to lie the contents will usually permit. A start fellow, while the bushes grow into trees below ground gives a support of earth, where the strain is greatest, helps to pro tect from frost, and brings the top of the silo within reach of a short carrier.

Air tightness and close packing appear to be the only positive essentials. A cylinder of galvanized iron no larger than a flour barrel will keep green stuff well for hens if stored in a barn cellar or other protected places. Wet brewers' grain can be kept in the same way until wanted for feeding

Also apple pomace and similar material. Brick siles cost half as much again a stone, wood with lining of brick or galvanized costs about as much as stone. It is more frost proof but less durable. A chear wooden silo can be built for two-thirds the ost of stone, but is not very durable Wooden stave silos can be had ready made front manufacturers, but they are not cheaper than home-made silos of equal quality and require more attention than the ordinary ground silos.

Cheaply made silos have been shown to be decidedly more wasteful than a silo well built and of standard pattern.

Depth is strongly insisted on; a deep sile holds more, because the contents pack more solid at the bottom. With a deep silo, the loss at the top is less in proportion than with shallow silos. There is smaller loss from slow feeding, because the closely packed silage keeps out the air.

The Fair at Rochester, N. H.

The great Rochester fair was unusually successful this year. Weather was all that could be desired, while the long list of attractions drew crowds from Tuesday morning to Thursday night.

This fair may be compared in some ways to the one held at Worcester, Mass. It is located near a good-sized city, it has per manent buildings, a good race track, succeeds in getting some of the leading ex-hibitors of New England, and each fair is ooked upon by thousands of persons as the eading fair in its section. The Rochester fair is this year ahead in its show of cattle while its horticultural and poultry show is hardly so complete as at Worcester. Other departments of the two shows are of about equal strength. Both are clean, well-manged enterprises and deserve their pros-

perity.
The show of cattle at Rochester ranged between four bundred and five hundred nead; considerably ahead of last year in number. Herefords were especially well represented. There was the herd of A. S. Gilman of Centre Sandwich, ten head. That of S. B. Smith, New Sandwich, N. H., numbered ten head, including Earl Wilton, a two-year-old, weighing two thousand pounds, and Sweepstakes winner at Conord. John Dudley of Wakefield, N. H. showed nine Herefords, John Cruickshank

of East Jaffrey, N. H., seven head.

A fine herd of thirty Ayrshires was sent in by G. A. Yeaton of Dover, N. H., headed by imported Hiawatha of Holehouse. \$16, Washington and Richmond \$15.50, aspect, nature has now reforested it, and in his color makeup; also bull Gold Bug,

the scenery is now as beautiful and picturison of Lady Fox, the champion Ayrshire, It will always remain beautiful if the new forests are only "culled" and not shorn.

A club of gentlemen in Manchester, N. H., have taken up a tract of 1500 cores. southerly end of "Ragged Mountains," so nine by Hobart Farm, Rollinsford, N. H. In the herd of 21 Holsteins, shown by Joseph D. Roberts, were included several cows which have given over fifty pounds in a day. Lady Amanoosue has an official record of sixty-five pounds. A. F. Cater & Son, Barrington, N. H., had a fine herd of sixteen Holsteins, led by the bull General Dick Meade. A choice Guernsey herd was exhibited by Frank R. Bennett, Mastyard, N. H., including Victoria B., who gave ninety pounds butter in thirty days, or 1335 pounds of milk. S. M. King, South Paris, Me., sent fourteen Jerseys and J. L. Pendexter seventeen Jerseys.

Devons were well represented, including twenty-five head from W. H. Neal, Meredith, N. H., eleven from J. W. Sanborn of East Concord and fifteen from Stockwell & Gifford of Sutton, Mass. There were severa good herds of Shorthorns, Black Polled Aberdeen and Red Polled Aberdeen. The town ox teams included a 4600-pound pair from Meredith, N. H., the heaviest pair on

the grounds.

The sheep, swine and goat departments entative of most of the leading breeds. The poultry show included fully one thousand birds, and was strongest in Wyandottes, Rocks, Dominiques, Polish, Leghorns. There were fancy geese and ducks rabbits, cavies, ferrets, etc.

The vegetable exhibit was small, but well selected and attractively arranged. The flower show was excellent in its grouping to produce a combined effect. Manufactured goods, art exhibits and fancy articles were prominent features.

Side shows were very numerous and quite nteresting in their way. The races and variety acts aroused much interest. Rochester, N. H., Sept. 24. G. B. F.

Goatskins in America.

A new industry is offering itself to the farmers and manufacturers of the United States. The fact that \$25,000,000 worth of coatskins are now annually imported into the United States, and that her enterprising manufacturers are now obliged to send halfway around the world for a large share of them, suggests that the farmers of the country have a great opportunity to put a large s are of this sum into their own pockets, and that the entire sum may be divided between our producers and

A statement just presented by the Depart ment of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, shows that importations of goatskins into the United States are now running at the rate of \$25,000,000 per annum, and that a large share of these are brought from India, China, Arabia and which so frequently exist between Ameri-The in plarity of certain classes of kid leather for footwear, as well as gloves, has increased very greatly the demand for goatskins in the Uni ed States within recent years. In 1885 the value of goatskins imported was about \$4,000,000; by 1890 it had grown to \$9,000,000, by 1898 it was \$15,000,000, in 1900 it was \$22,000,000, and in 1903, \$25,000,000, in

round numbers. The farmers of the United States are apparently making no effort to reap any part of this golden harvest for themselves. census of 1900 showed the total number of goats in the United States to be less than two millions in number, and when it is understood that the skins of probably twe ty million goats were required to make the \$25,000,000 worth last year, it would be seen that the supply from the United States could have formed but a small share of the total consamption. Yet the fact that a large share of our supply of this important import comes from India, China, France and Mexico suggests that there are large areas in the United States which might produce goats successfully and in sufficiently large numbers to supply the entire home demand.

How many neonie remembered to wish their acquaintances a Happy New Year last | after we have had presented to us English Tuesday? There were many in Boston who would not have known that it was the beginning of the Jewish year if there had not been much talk about the Hebrew voters who would not vote at the State caucus because they observe their New Year's Day not only as a holiday, but a holy day.

Literature.

An interesting period of American his tory is treated in "Under Mad Anthony" Banner," by James Ball Navlor. It relates to the troubles with the Indians in Ohio during the presidential administration of Washington, and opens just after the cut-ting to pieces of General St. Clair's army. The tale has to do principally with his successor, Gen. Anthony Wayne, his laying waste of he Maumee country and complete submission of the Red Men. The hero is an Englishman, of almost gigantic stature, who has become thoroughly Americanized, and he endures many perils and hardships after the abduction of his wife from his cabin in the forest, fifteen miles from the settlement of Wheeling on the Virginia shore. An excellent idea of early frontier life is given in this story and of the methods of savage warfare. The death of "Mad Anthony," while crossing Lake Erie on his way home, occurs near the close of the volume, which has many characters beside this brave soldier that shows the courage and endurance of the men of the early days of the republic. The English refugee returns for a time to Engbut comes back to America to wed a second over." wife and enjoy the free, unconventional ex-

O.: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

through its serial publication. John Fox, Jr., in this story has presented an entirely attractive picture of boy life among th impression. The poor lad of supposed dventures as a shepherd along the banks of the Kingdom Come are far removed from the hackneyed descriptions of juvenile experiences that we meet in so many sales n which the author has no knowledge of or sympathy with the existence he attempts to portray. The war situation in Kentucky, in the early sixties, is described with a fidelity worthy of a historian, and the romantic aspects of the stirring raids of Morgan's men are presented with a spirit that makes the blood tingle with excitement. The love interest in the novel centres on the devotion of Chad Baford, the waif, for an aristocratic Southern girl whose heart is with the rebel cause, and the efforts he nakes to win her are at last crowned with success, though at first his triumph appears to be doubtful. The stain is removed from his birth through a deathbed confession, and he is comparatively happy, though another maid, the shares his boyish joys and sorrows, dies sorrow and privation. Of course works of fiction relating to the relations of people during our fraternal strife are no onger a novelty, but in this tale the intermingling of Secessionists and Unionists is brought out with great clearness, and the hero is a fine type of the men of the border states who stood by the old flag under the liscouragement of losing the regard of old friends and neighbors. Mr. Fox has written nothing better than this novel, which is so full of youthful color and vigorous presentation of character. [New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$1.50. "The Golden Dwarf," by R. Norman

Silver, recalls the palmy days of Miss Braddon and Mrs. Wood. The tale opens with a murder, and there are villains galore throughout the narrative, including, among others, a fascinating woman adventuress, who plays an important part in an intricate plot, in which mystery follows mystery with bewildering rapidity. The principal plotter is a man four feet high, who is said to be rolling in riches. He has an observatory, in which a German physician carries on blood-curdling experiments, and he commits suicide there through the agency of one of the instruments used for nefarious purposes. His associate also meets death in the same place in a highly sensational manner. The author is a little florid in his choice of language, but he is fertile in the creation of astonishing incident. and he holds the attention by the rapidity with which he moves from one situation to another. The motive for the assassination around which the action revolves is not disclosed until nearly the end of the nov l, and is concealed with a great deal of ingenuity. The hero and heroine through all this gloom show what power true love has to remove obstacles from the path of their ultimate prosperity. An heir conveniently dies naturally to give their own offspring an opportunity to reign in his place at Wryesdale Park. Those who like pimento in their fiction will appreciate this moving tale. [Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price. \$1.50.1

This is one of those mildly interesting stories which picture the cordial relations stand each other better. Katherine Tynan, the author of "A Red, Red Rose," introduces us to a brother and sister, Tom and Amelia Brent, who leave the mill town in America, where their late father made his wealth, to make their home in England. They purchase the large estate of one of the impoverished nobility, and proceed to make friends with their prejudiced neighbors. Unlike some of their fellow wealthy Americans who go to England either temporarily or permanently, the Brents spend their income judiciously, and soon the aristocracy calls on them. In the town where they locate there is an established church with Cuthbert Searle for the shepherd of the little flock. Rector Searle's family consists of his managing wife and Peggy, the heroine of the story. Peggy and Hilary Oriels, the son of the now-impoverished former owner of the estate purchased by the Brents, had been youthful lovers, and, indeed, matters had so far progressed that there was an engagement between them when Hilary went away, leaving the Americans in possession. Then Peggy had a cousin, Fred Grace, a young man of weak character and great expectations, who was the family for Peggy's husband. But in the end, country life, with its ups and downs, Tom Brent wins rosy Peggy, and Amelia also makes a good match. It is a pleasing book of love, money and nobility, with a dash of religion. International romances of this nature are not uncommon in real life, al-though we read of them less than of the matches made on this side, where an American heiress and an English title are concerned. The author has given us a whole some story, which mothers would not withhold from their daughters, and which the daughters themselves would probably read through to the end. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. Price, 50 cents.]

Mrs. Pendleton, the heroine of Gertrude Atherton's slight story which has been brought out in the Macmillan series of little novels by favorite authors," is a Newport widow of six months, a fashionable young woman, still in the twenties, and the recipient of four proposals from as many New York club men. The fact that these four proposals came the same day led the indignant Mrs. Pendleto reason that she was the innocent victim of an atrocious joke, and with her fre aroused she attempts to turn the joke on the alleged perpetrators. So she sends this reply to ch of her quartette of admirers:

"Mon ami!-I have but this moment received your letter, which seems to have been delayed. I say nothing here of the happiness which its contents have given Come at once

"JESSICA PENDLETON." "Our engagement must be a profound

issence of the Northwest Territory. [Akron, John Severance and Norton Boswell strolled into their club and found this reply, each was supremely happy, so happy, in fact. that they severally forgot their strained friendships and each greeted the other effu-One of the most charming books for old or young issued this season is "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," which sively, and at the same time made excuses for a prompt departure to Newport. When has already become known to many readers Mrs. Pendleton received the four replies to her notes, stating that each of the four was about to call on her, she was undismayed, Kentucky mountains, and has sketched the juvenile career of his hero with a truththe juvenile career of his hero with a truthwith the assistance of her intimate friend,
With the assistance of her intimate friend, Miss Decker, who was her guest at the illegitimate origin is given a self-reliant and time, she made her plans concerning manly character, and when he starts out in the reception of the several men, the world for himself to avoid a seven-year and her interviews with each, though apprenticeship to a cheating socundrel, we follow him admiringly until he finds a also was the recipient of four exshelter in the home of a mighty hunter and pensive engagement rings, but she self ishly refused to accept a kiss from each thereafter, until he becomes a Union soldier ship refused to accept a kiss from each during the civil war, with unabated interest. The freshness and breeziness of his several entreaties. By ingenious excuses adventures as a shepherd along the banks she withdrew from each of these four momentous interviews, and the four callers hastened away, to meet each other a little later in the presence of Mrs. Pendleton. Of course, the deception which the fair Jessica was practicing could not be kept up, and the outcome may, in part, be surmised by the reader of this review. Mrs. Atherton handles her story with no little cleverness, and it will afford pleasant entertainment for an idle hour. A frontispiece of the author adds to the attractiveness of the little book. | New York: The Macmillan Company.

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Price, 50 cents.] Bliss Carman has selected this name for his second book in his series of five, which he is having published under the general title of "Pipes of Pan," and the contents of this handsome volume are equal in quality to the previous volume, called From the Book of Myths." The verse which Mr. Carman writes appeals to a wide audience, and although most of the selections in this collection have appeared in some of the best magazines, this volume of nature lyrics will not fail to please. It is quite noticeable that the selections in this volume are shorter than those which appeared in his previous book, and it leads one to question whether poetry is now used by magazines solely for the purpose of filling out the pages, in cases where the magatine fiction ends in the middle of the page. There are undeniable beauties in Mr. Carman's work which made up in a measure for the lack of virility. The masic of his verse is melodious, and it partakes of those other qualities which reveal the true poetic instinct in the author.

One of the choicest selections in this colection is "The Madness of Ishtar," in which the passion of springtime is personified in verses such as these:

"She will gather the broken music, Fitting it chord by chord, Till the hearer shall learn the meaning, As a text that can be restored. She will gather the fragrance of tilies

The scent of the cherry flower, And he who perceives it shall wonder, And know and remember the hour.

She will gather the moonlight and starshine. And breathe on'them with desire, And they shall be changed on the moment To the marvel of earth's green fire,-

"The ardour that kindles and blights not, Consumes and does not destroy, Renewing the world with wonder And the hearts of men with joy.'

Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.00 net. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" is an oft-repeated quotation, but it seems to apply to the qualifications of Mrs. Dore Lyon for novel writing. As a foreword this author makes a pathetic appeal. She says: " What a tender delicate product the first novel is! Like the hesitating fledgeling, it is sent into the world to work out its own career, while the author, in uncertain hopefulness, breathlessly awaits the world's verdict! The frost of a cool reception may nip her literary aspirations in the bud, and the warmth of a friendly appreciation may fan the latent spark into fuller development This book may be added to the large catagory of 'good intentions,' although the author prays that it may not be consigned to the average fate of such! Being a 'good intention' one might expect it to be damned with faint praise.' Prithee, gentle Sir or Madam, love it or bate it! Do not let it be classed with the man or woman who is neither good-looking or clever, but so 'good-hearted.'"

Since the author, as well as the general reading public, wants frankness, it may be said to start with that "Prudence Pratt" is a weak imitation of the successful efforts of Laura Jean Libbey, et als. to enchant sentimental shop girls. The plot is the old one, with surprisingly few variations. The pretty daughter of a wealthy and aristocratic New York woman is engaged to a wealthy snob of one of the "first families" of Gotham, although she loves a poor lawyer (with an income of between \$5000 an 1 \$25,000). Mamma insists on the daughter naming the day for the wedding, but the daughter, imitating her brother, rebels from this tyrannical maternal authority, breaks the engagement with the young blue blood and marries the rising young lawyer. She s of course disinherited. but, with the income of her husband growing apace, the consolation of her disinherited brother and the advice of Prudence Pratt, they start out on their honeymoon in a yacht under rather auspicious circumstances. Prudence Pratt. for whom the book is ramed, is a wealthy young widow with an estate on the Hudson, adjoining that of Mrs. Stuyvesant Sherman's. Of superior moral character, herself, she has a surprising knowledge of "the world' and slang, and few of the attributes of a New York society woman. Robert Elton, the young lawyer, is her legal adviser, and Olive Sherman, the disobedient daughter of an autocratic mother, is "the wealthiest and most sought after young woman in New York society." The two young people meet at a house party given by Mrs. Pratt, and the reader easily guesses the whole story in the first or second chapter. Those who read farther are given glimpses of Central Park and Claremont, New York, and the gayeties of Saratoga. Blair Maxwell-Forbes, whom Olive Sherman rejects, is worth ten millions, and according to Artist Strauss' pieture, he is a good-looking young man. When Olive is in a discouraged mood over her love affairs, Mrs. Pratt regales her with such comfort as, "Cheer up, Olive. . . . The worst is yet to come." Olive listens to Robert's avowal of his love for her, ascertains that he would marry her, even if she was disinherited, and promptly responds to his request for a kies

Bertha M. Clay, in her palmiest days, could hardly have produced the equal of "Prudence Pratt." The fact that it is issued in cloth binding with excellent illustrations, may lead some deluded soul to believe that it is a society novel of at least the average merit. A perusal of the opening chapters suggests the need of a society for the protection of unsuspecting novel readers. | New York: George V. Blackburne When Clarence Trent, Edward Dedham, Company.

Douitry.

Successful Poultry Farming. II. (Concluded from last week.)

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FEEDING THE LAYERS. The laying hens at the Van Dreser farm, New York State, are fed once a day a mash of ground grains and animal meal and two feeds of grain per day. The mash consists of one hundred pounds each of wheat middlings, bran and corn meal, twenty-five pounds pea meal and twenty-five pounds meat scraps or animal meal. This is mixed with separator skimmilk and is fed early in the evening, as much as will be eaten up nicely. In the morning a feed of peas and oats mixed is given; at noon, corn, wheat and buckwheat, alternating-corn one day, wheat the next and buckwheat the next, and so on. The grain is sowed broadcast in the litter of straw on the floor which is renewed every two or three weeks. For green food raw beets and cut clover are fed. The beets are cut in two and thrown on the floor every day, and the ent clover is steamed and fed every other

The liquor or tea that is made in steaming the clover is mixed with the mash. Mr. Van Dreser considered the feeding of clover in this way a very important matter. Neither salt nor pepper is used. In winter time, in place of the meat scraps or animal meal, cut bones are fed twice a tunities to sell their poultry. week. These are bought already cut up for 1½ cents a pound, and are mixed with the mash at the rate of about twenty-five pounds to every three hundred pounds of mash.

Marble grit from the quarries and ground oyster shells are kept in the pens all the time, in boxes provided for the purpose. Both grit and oyster shells are bought at the rate of \$8 per ton.

POINTS IN MANAGEMENT.

The success of this poultry plant hinges largely on the fact that eggs are made or early kinds. produced when "eggs are eggs." The hens are coaxed to lay when prices are high, and when prices are away down, strange as it may seem, they are coaxed not to lay. The hens begin laying in the fall and lay throughout the winter, and when the bot-tom has dropped out of the market and his in effect: You have done well; you are entitled to a layoff during the hot summer months; you prevented an egg famine; you made life bearable to those who enjoy good living and to others who must shun such base articles of diet as beef and pork and beans; let the old selfish hens who listen with dull ears to the cry for eggs in winter-the old mossbacks who have no greater ambition than to do in Rome as Rome does—let them wear themselves out in laying eggs that go begging for a market when the thermometer is 90° in the shade. Get rid of that bruised and battered old plumage; see to the making of a new gown, and when the fall fairs come and eggs go skyward and my bank account needs replenishing, you will be ready for

Mr. Van Dreser, away back, got an idea from his father. His father was considerable of a horseman. He used to purchase horses that were reduced in flesh, and then fed them plenty of sunflower seed. Pretty soon the old hair was shed, and the horse had on a nice new coat, and was sleek and fat. Mr. Van Dreser thought linseed meal would probably do just as well, but sunflower seed is cheaper. The scheme was to reduce the hens in flesh, and then give them a new coat of feathers by feeding sunflower seed. When eggs are cheap the hens are put on half rations for ten or twelve days, and this stops laying. They are then fed with a rush sunflower seed and wheat. This loosens up the old feathers, adapted to the growing of this fruit, and in ten days they are put on full rations. Soon they have a new and beautiful plumage and red combs; and by the time every scrub hen in the country is getting tired of about one hundred different varieties, vines scrub hen in the country is getting tired of her job, Van Dreser's hens begin to fill the being obtained from all sections where it is known to grow, and in Wood County, near The institution to which she contributed glowing tribute to Mr. Riis, and thus reduced in flesh to start the moult. The same thing, I believe, is true of range lambs. Lambs that come from the range in poor flesh when put on heavy rations will shed

It is not to be presumed, of course, that the old hens are all kept. During the following winter Mr. Van Dreser was figuring on keeping half of the flock another year. The others were being sold, many of them at good prices for breeding stock, and pullets would take their places. On account of their size the eggs from the hens are more salable than the eggs from the pullets which are smaller, especially when they begin to lay. But it was Mr. Van Dreser's experi-

ence that the pullets laid more eggs. The laying hens are kept in the house from November till end of March except the breeding stock which is turned out in the yard in February. There are no division yards outside. The whole flock runs together, and the hens go back to their pens

at night. Most of the surplus cockerels are sold for breeders at good prices. He also sells a great many breeders when about two onths old. The price for these was about \$1 a pair, and at that age the Leghorn will make a good squab broiler.

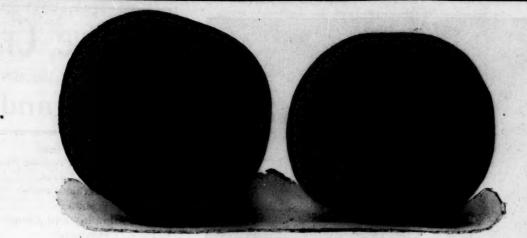
MARKETING THE EGGS.

To the average poultryman an egg is an egg, and it is almost incredible to him to learn that when eggs were quoted in New rork at from twenty to thirty cents a dozen Mr. Van Dreser was able to obtain from forty to fifty cents a dozen. There are several reasons why he obtained such a price for his eggs. First, every egg was strictly fresh. I believe he said he shipped them by express every day. Second, there was no objectionable flavor caused by improper feeding. Third, they were of uniform size and color, and carefully selected, culls being sold separately.

The Poultry Market.

S. L. Burr & Co. write: Since our last report there has been very little change in our market on the poultry situation. The only change that there has been, in anticipation of the Jewish holidays, the New England farmers have shipped in very largely of their live poultry for this trade, and the receipts have been much heavier than the trade generally anticipated. That and the four or five cars of fowls and chickens shipped direct from the West furnishe abundant supply for these great Jewish holidays.

Prices on live poultry if anything are easier than they were a week ago; fully a there is a better demand both for home con cent less. The receipts of dressed poultry sumption and for the export trade. The have been much lighter, and it has resulted supply from nearby points is not large and or rully \$1 a hundred on all kinds, so that in reality our market remains practically unchanged, taking the live and dressed poultry together. We anticipate continued liberal receipts of live poultry and probably little easier prices toward the end of the week.



THE SNEED PEACH. See descriptive article.

Very light receipts of dressed poultry and rels were taken for export, being 1169 barrels probably little firmer prices toward the end of the week.

borticultural.

The Sneed Peach.

This variety originated in Tennessee, and has been in cultivation about a dozen years. It is said to have come from a pit of the Chinese cling, and is accordingly a Clingstone variety. Its chief value consists in its earliness. It is one of the most profitable of its class, being larger and a better quality than the Alexander and other extra

Those who grow it are able to put the fruit into market before standard kinds are ripe, and thus secure the cream of local markets. It is not along keeper. The fruit is of medium size, about 2x2 inches; form, roundish oval, slightly one-sided; skin, light, tom has dropped out of the market and his bank account is in good shape. Mr. Van Dreser goes to his hens and says to them

greenish white with red cheek, and short, thick down. The cavity is narrow and deep, with small pointed apex and slight

The flesh is yellowish white at maturity, ender, juicy and with a mild but lively flavor. It ripens the last of July. The illustration shows a typical specimen, out side and sectional view, as prepared for the fruit experiment station of Ontario. The Sneed is a profitable variety for home market, but hardly firm enough for distant shipment

The Cranberry Crop.

The first attempt to grow the cranberry as a commercial crop of which we ever heard was on Cape Cod, and it was begun upon a small scale and amidst the doubts of many as to its profitableness, and the fears of others that if the crop was grown successfully the market would not accept what could be grown. From that small beginning the cultivation of this fruit has increased, until the crop of 1903 is estimated at 808,000 bushels, or seven thousand bushels more than last year. As is but natural, the larger part of this crop is grown in New England, which will have 432,000 bushels, mostly in three Eastern counties of Massachusetts. In the Middle States there will be 275,000 bushels, mostly in New Jersey, and the Western States 101,000 bushels, principally in Wisconsin. That State is likely to increase its production of this crop largely and rapidly, as it has abundant marshes well

and the State appropriated \$5000 last year for the purpose of developing the industry. Grand Rapids, the crop this year is expected to amount to six thousand barrels. A signal tower has been erected by the State to give the growers warning if the tempera ture approaches a point likely to injure the crop.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

There is not a large supply of the smaller fruits in our market, and prices generally are so high as to cause a limited demand Bartlett pears sell readily, \$1 a box for fair and \$1.50 to \$2 for choice and fancy, or \$3 to \$4 a barrel for Eastern. California \$2.25 to \$3 a box, with other varieties 75 cents to \$1.25 a bushel and \$2 to \$3 a barrel. Peaches are not plenty, only 22,911 crates last week, against 40,850 same week last year. New York baskets are 75 cents to \$1 and two-basket carriers \$1.25 to \$1.50. Michigan bushel baskets \$2 to \$3. California crates \$1.15 to \$1.50. Plums are plenty and dull, at 25 to 35 cents a basket for Damsons, 20 to 25 cents for Green Gage and others 15 to 20 cents, with California \$1.25 to \$2.75 a crate. Grapes are in large supply, but not many are first-class. Wordens are 11 to 12 cents a basket, Concord and Salem 12 to 15 cents, Niagara 12 to 14 cents and Delaware 15 to 17 cents. California Tokay \$1.25 to \$1.75 and Malaga \$1.25 to \$1.50 a case. Cranberries are in better supply than a year ago and sell for \$1.75 to \$2.50 a crate, \$5 to \$6.50 a barrel, many not \$12 to \$25 a hundred. Colorado cantaloupes have been at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a crate, but are \$250,000 worth were destroyed by a frost at are in good supply, though Navels are no \$4.50 a box for good stock, Sorrento \$3.25 \$4 to \$5 a crate. Pineapples plenty at \$2 to tan hounds. Truly the lives of the home-\$3 a case for Fiorida and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for fair supply at \$2 to \$2.60 a stem for No. 1 poor children are equally fortunate in reyellow, eight hands \$1.40 to \$1.85, No. 2 \$1.10 to \$1.40, reds \$4 to \$5 for No. 1 and \$2.50 to \$3 for No. 2 per stem, with a few fancy higher.

The Apple Trade.

The very warm weather made the apple trade dull a large part of last week, but now

for Manchester, 1018 barrels for Liverpool and seventy-one barrels for London from This is a good time for the farmers to Boston. Same week last year 14,824 barrels move their poultry and turn it into cash. from this port. Since the season began age of seventy-eight. Opportunities of this kind come none too 14,429 barrels have been sent from here, often for the benefit of the farmer, and we while last year at same date 49,604 barrels certainly advise the producers of poultry to had been sent. At other points shipments take the benefit of all of these grand opporyear, and the total from all ports Linder Pope, has no creed except that conlast week was estimated at very nearly tained in the words: "Love to God and 110,000 barrels. New York has shipped this love to man." It is absolutely non-sectarian, year, up to date, over 90,000 barrels more than last year. Montre l has increased over 33,000 barrels, and Halifax has sent 29,757 barrels this year and only 652 bar-rels last year. The grand total from all unite in worshipping in the church and may the ports this season is 304,209 barrels, find a welcome there and be made to feel at against 181,149 barrels to same date last home." Colonel Pope believes that it is year. European markets make much complaint of poor quality of their re- the God he worships is a God of love, with celpts from some points. Quotations in an affection for all His children like, that of London Sept. 19 were: Baldwins \$3.30 to a good father for his son. It is said by its \$4 25, Greenings \$3.15 to \$3.90, New York Newtowns \$4 40, Spys and Wine Saps \$4, denominations and at the same time be-kings \$4.15 to \$4.85, York Imperials \$3.65, long to this church, and a judge told others generally \$3.30 to \$4.25; Liverpool quotation same date: Red varieties \$4.15 to \$4.60 and green varieties \$3.15 to \$3.90. At Glasgow same date Baldwins were \$3.40 to \$3.90, Greenings \$3.40 to \$4.15, Kings \$4.40 by its projector and the religious leader, to \$5.85, Snows \$3.40 to \$4.40 and other various lots \$3.15 to \$4.61. The markets had been active to that date, but heavy arrivals may cause lower prices to prevail.

Clover Seed Scarce.

C. A. King & Co. say of clover seed What will the clover seed crop be? Ohio and Indiana raise the most. Indiana will lead this season. Ohio in 1897 had the largest crop any State ever raised. Those States generally raise as much as all the others combined. Michig n crop varies greatly. Illinois has raised but little in late years. Missouri and Wisconsin generally have a surplus. There are two kinds of e over. Mammoth or early comes first; medium or small is later and constitutes fourfifths of the total crop. The 1897 crop was an enormous one. It was the largest ever raised. It was a record breaker in nearly all of the principal clover seed States. Bulls found it had a tail longer than any comet. The last of it did not disappear until 1902. some of the big bulls nearly strained themselves carrying the remains for several seasons. It caused some exceptionally low prices, which will not come again this season. The tail end of all former crops was exhausted this summer. Foreigners have very little left.

Current Happenings. Miss Alice Thaw, just before her marriage

to the Earl of Yarmouth, sent a hundreddollar bill to the secretary of the Society for she was induced to do this owing to her and a cabinet-maker, and for years was a love for animals, and that she was glad to reporter at police headquarters in New feel that she was helping the stray, fourfooted friends of men even in a small way. | stopped recently at Plahana VIII annual and voluntary contribution of Theodore Roosevelt was the police commis-Miss Anna Provost Thomas, daughter of Riis to be a member of the mayor's cabinet the late Gen. George A. Thomas. The When he was governor of New York, he president of the society is Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, and among the charter members are the Countess Marguerite Cassini, adopted daughter of the Russian ambassador, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. Amzi L. Barber, Mrs. A. C. Barney and Miss Elizabeth Kean, sister of Senator Kean of New Jersey. The late Lord Paunceforte and the women of the British embassy took an active interest in the association and aided it with liberal contribution up to the time of their return to England, and Lady Paunceforte many times carried to the home dogs without owners that she had picked up on the street while riding. The ate Mrs. R. M. S. Brown, daughter of ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, was also a generous patron of the home. She was always on the watch for friendless dogs, and frequently cared for them herself until they could gain admission to the retreat especially designed for their accommodation. One day a hurry call came from Mrs. Brown. Her yard was full of stray dogs; her own were jealous and she had "all the material for a civil war." At this time the home was in Georgetown, but the neighbors objected to canine howls at night, and the dogs were taken to a new place of being colored well enough to suit buyers. refuge on the Hatcher farm just beyond Watermelons in moderate supply, but dull at | the District line, where the dogs do not disturb any one and have plenty of room to themselves on a shady reservation likely to be higher, as a report says that divided into three wire-fenced runs. The society raised a fund for summer expenses Rocky Ford last week. California oranges by a series of readings last spring given at Boundary Castle, the residence of exlonger offered. Late Valencias are \$3.75 to Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson, at Mrs. Logan's house at Calumet, at the Rusto \$3.75 and Rodi the same, or \$2 for sian embassy and at the home of Gen. Nel-a half-box. Grape fruit \$3.50 to \$4.50. Jamaica grape fruit firmer at \$6 to \$8 a adopted daughter on the afternoon when box. Messina lemons are steady at \$2.75 to the entertainment was given at the embassy. \$3.50 a box for 360 counts and \$3.50 to \$5 were assisted in welcoming the audience by for three hundred counts. Fancy Maori four tiny white poodles and a pair of big less dogs of the National Capital have faller Red Spanish. Bananas are steady and in pleasant places. Let us hope that the

On Sunday, Col. R. T. Jacob, one of the able men of the war for the preservation of the Union, passed away at his home in Somerville. He was a romantic and patriotic survivor of the contest, and was elebrated as the man who prevented Kentucky from seceding, and also as capturer of Gen. John Morgan, the dashing rebel leader. Colonel Jacob was under General

which Morgan surrendered and "rode on his raids no more." Colonel Jacob had that which should accompany old age, love, honor and troops of friends, when he died at the

The church at Cohasset, which Col. Albert A. Pope and Mrs. Pope have erected

at Cohasset in memory of their son, Charles and Colonel Pope says that "any one, be he Jew or Gentile, Brahmin or hard-shell Baptist, or a Roman Catholic, Unitarian or Unilove that makes the world go round, and founder that people may belong to different long to this church, and a judge told Colonel Pope the other day that he had come to Cohasset this year because he wanted to attend services at this church where all are welcomed at the doors the Rev. Cecil Harper, who was for-merly a Methodist clergyman, and later a Congregationalist. The organization which has charge of the church work is called the Pope Memorial Association, and the property is held by trustees. It is well to recall all this at the close of the summe season, when the church is most largely attended, on account of the influx of summer residents, and to draw attention to the fact that many attend this place of worship who the blue. It was yours.' would not go anywhere else during their absence from their city homes. The Rev. Mr. Harper does not prepare his sermons and they have all the attractions of a friendly chat on sacred subjects, in which theology is conspicuous by its absence. Another pleasant feature of the services is the singing, which is entirely voluntary and full of spirit and fervor. Even if Colone Pope should die, but we hope he has many happy years before him, the cost of caring for the church will be met through his generous provisions. This shows far-seeing and practical philanthropy as well as the indly disposition of one who loves his fellow men without regard to creed or nation-

Jacob Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives," resides at Richmond Hill, N. Y., and obtained the information contained in the volume by living with the people he described. It created a sensation in New York and led to many reforms in the tenement districts. He is a Dane, and began his philanthropic labors in his native country. He has worked in the to the attendant: Homeless Dogs in Washington. She stated United States as a brick-maker, a carpenter so thoughtfully is wholly dependent on the excited new interest in the man. When members, and was organized in 1902 by sioner of the metropolis, he desired Mr. asked Mr. Riis to accept a position at the head of one of the State bureaus, and when he became President of the United States, be indicated that he would like to have the reformer Commissioner of Immigration. He, however, wanted nothing from the President but his friendship which he prizes highly. To use Mr. Riis own words: "I have never asked him for anything except when I thought some re form was needed. For instance, I thought that the names of the soldiers who died in the Philippines should be cabled to this country, so that thousands of mothers would not be in suspense for six weeks until mail advices came. The President at once gave an order that this should be done." Roosevelt, while police commissioner, was frequently in the company of Mr. Riis, and they made tours of the city tegether at night visiting tenement houses and waking police men who were asleep in various convenient retreats, when they should have been attending to their duties. Mr. Riis is no longer young. With his wife and family he recently celebrated his silver wedding, but he still retains an intense sympathy for struggling humanity. President Roosevelt is his ideal of an American citizen, becaus he represents moral force and right principle.

The Saunterer. As I turned the corner from Federal street into Franklin street yesterday, I saw in a window of the extensive china store of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton a play bill of the old Boston Theatre, not the present one, dating back to 1847. It announced that the Viennoise Children would appear in three ballet specialties. How many people re-member this juvenile troupe which Madame Weiss brought to America from the Austrian capital! And yet one of this company of fair young girls, long after she had grown to womanhood, lived in this city of Boston, and was an honored mother, and I believe grandmother before she died a ecade or so ago. Her husband, who still happily survives her, is one of our veteran orchestral leaders whom everybody respects and likes. But think of it-1847! That was fifty-six years ago, when James K. Polk was President of these United States, and was visiting the "Hub," not then so named, however. He was invited to the theatre on the occasion mentioned in the programme, and I hope he went there and enjoyed the dancing of the graceful little girls from Vienna, which appeared farther in an advance on both Eastern and Western not very good, but the farmers bring in of fully \$1 a hundred on all kinds, so that in some boxes and barrels, for which they find his return to his native State he was elected now, when we would laugh at European

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS FAIR OPENS IN MECHANICS' BUILDING, BOSTON, OCTOBER 5

EVERY INDICATION POINTS TO THE MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION IN POINT OF EXHIBIT AND ATTENDANCE.

the playhouse, which stood on the site of the warehouse just referred to, when there were still residences in the immediate vicinity. Charles R. Thorne, Sr., was then the theatre's manager. Those who recall him remember him principally as the father of Charles R. Thorne, Jr. And yet he was a dashing melodramatic player himself in his day. Great was he as Don Cæsar de Bazan long before Charles Fechter came to these shores and before Alexander Salvini (son of Tomasso) was born. Handsome, too, was Mrs. Thorne as Maritana, though she must have had many children at the time at home. "Bill" and "Tom" and "Charley" and Emily and "Ned" as I recall them, all of whom, with their father and mother, have joined "the innumerable aravan that moves to the pale realms of shade." Mrs. Thorne's name appears in the bill in the comedictas that were played between the dances, which were quite long and ingen-iously intricate. So does that of Mrs. W. H. Smith, long a favorite in Boston, and the aunt of George Riddle, the reader, and the late Kate Field of distinguished memory. The Viennoise Children afterwards went to the Howard Athenæum, where I saw them for the first time as a little lad, in the Shawl Dance and the Flower Dance, which then had not lost the gloss of novelty. The old play bill has awakened many pleasant

memories. Look at it as you go by Recollection of the early days of the civil war were revived at the house where I was visiting one night this week. There were present a Union veteran of those troublous times and an old lady who had never changed her name, and who remembered the same trying period. When our host introduced these two people to each other, a peculiar expression came over the face of the old soldier, and he said.

"I have good reason to remember that name."
The old lady looked mystified and replied,

'I do not think, sir, we have ever met be-

fore."
"Not as you remember," was the answer, but when the -th regiment marched down State street on its way to Washington, said to a girl standing on the sidewalk with a crowd of her young companions Give me your handkerchief, sis. I got what I requested, and I carried it all through the war. I have it at home today as one of my treasured relics of the days when I wore

" But how do you know that?" mischieve ously queried the lady.

"Your name was on one corner," was the prompt answer, "and I should never have recognized its owner if she had changed her

"Well, keep it still, if your wife does not object," was the final comment of the old lady, as she sat down at the piano and played "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again," which " Pat" Gilmore composed long before the Peace Jubilee.

Now I do not want to complain. I'm not a chronic kicker, but I maintain that when you order a fish chowder there ought to be some fish in it. Otherwise it is like the tragedy of "Hamlet" with the melancholy prince left out. But I had placed before me yesterday in a somewhat pretentious restaurant a soup plate full of hot milk with a few pork scraps and several potato cubes floating therein. All the fish had swam away evidently, and I longed for the church festival stew with one ovster in it. That at least would have been an apology. I said

"Take this away and bring me a broiled live lobster that has not been dead more

The arrival of 6500 immigrants in Boston last week is reported to have broken all records for this port. Luckily, the greater part of them were going farther West where there is more room for them. If they will go to help grow the grain and meat that the European markets need to buy they may increase our export trade, and will also increase the home market for our manu facturers. We may not make good Ameri can citizens of them all, but the next gen eration may become so.

-Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending the seventeenth, aggregate 1,909,0% bushels, against 3,045,040 bushels last week, 5,435,323 tels this week last year, 3,840,574 bushels in and 3,535,857 bushels in 1900. For elever weeks of the cereal year they aggregate 33,164,25 bushels, against 53,932,067 bushels in 1902, 68,656,753 bushels in 1901 and 35,500,858 bushels in 1900 Corn exports for the week aggregate 787,167 against 844,818 bushels last week, 49.50 ishels a year ago, 611,258 bushels in 1901 2 134 205 bushels in 1900. For eleven weeks of the present cereal year, they aggregate 10,826,021 bushels, against 916,875 bushels in 1902, 10,638,986 ushels in 1901 and 36,176,947 bushels in 1900. —The college year of the Rhode Island Col-lege of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts opens

very auspiciously, the attendance being abo

twenty per cent. above that of last year, with probabilities of a considerable further increase.

The freshman class in college numbers twenty The freshman class in college numbers twenty-two, with a large proportion of them coming from high schools and practically all of them being Rhode Island students. Nearly all the students of last year are back. One of the most gratifying features is the increase in the number of agricultural students. Mr. J. Weston Hutching the new superintendent of college extension has arrived, and plans are being ma nas arrived, and plans are being made for extensive work in demonstrations, Nature Guard work in the public schools, and co-operation with the Board of Agriculture in Farmers' Institutes.

—It is reported that the yield of apples in the fruit belt of Illinois will not exceed twenty-five per cent. of a full crop, and that they are mostly of inferior quality. But the orchards on a tract of 1200 acres are an exception. There are two thousand trees that are estimated to have fifteen bushels each, all of superior quality. The tract is protected on three sides by a spur of the Ozark mountains; but the owner attributes much of his success to his persistent spraying to pro-tect his orchards against the insects and fun-gous diseases that attack them. He says his spraying on this tract has cost him \$1300. Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Weeks, nov

— Our correspondent, Mr. H. T. Trees, termin Orange County, Vt., writes as follows:

"Farmers in this vicinity have had a very large crop of hay and grain, but much was damaged in harvesting. Fall feed is good and butter has sold narvesting. Fall reed is good and butter has soid well. Potatoes are very good, as to quality and quantity. If corn has another week of warm weather we shall get a fair crop. No demand for cows or beef. Apples are a failure. My own crops are very good, much better than I expected. Frost has done no injury here yet."

—The cranherry growers seem to be holding.

—The cranberry growers seem to be holding back their stock hoping that the advance which has been made in the prices is but the beginning and that they may realize even better rates next month. The total receipts in Boston last week were only 1836 barrels, while the same week last

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ranberries grown in the United States, but the ther half has an effect on the market that should not be forgotten, and high prices will reduce the

--- A grain broker of San Francisco uch with the grain interests of the West and Northwest, says that while the crop outlook is not so promising in his opinion as generally be-lieved in the East, the western section of the country was never in so strong financial condi-tion as it is today. He says that the demand for flour from the Orient is increasing at a tremendous pace, and that there is now about six cents a bushel more profit in shipping flour to China than in shipping wheat to England.

-The Northampton Massachusetts Poultry Association will give its annual exhibition this season on Dec. 8-10. The secretary expects a nice score card show.

nice score card show.

—The shipments of wool from Boston to date from Dec. 31, 1902, are 167,181,496 pounds, against 199,116,541 pounds at the same date last year. The receipts to date are 232,266,934 pounds, state of 500 165 200 165 pounds. against 259,529,459 pounds for the same period last year. The advance of five to ten per cent. in prices of crossbreds at London has given additional strength to the local market, particularly on medium grades. Fine wools are also broad, so that our whole market is benefited. The business this week has shown some

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The new caucus system seems to have

No one can say that the route of the Honorables isn't published in time for everybody to select places along the line of

To masquerade as a fascinating young woman is not a surprisingly light and happy escapade for a young gentleman of the name of Butterfly.

Is it possible that good old refrain, "punch, brothers, punch with care," has been actually forgotten by some of those whose daily duty is to punch?

Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown of Servia. According to a recent story King Peter has lately received an anonymous guillotine neatly labeled "for the execution of the regicides of Belgradia." Taking into consideration all the exuber-

worthy of note that little Italy celebrates its "Fourth" without either burning or blowing up a certain proportion of its citizens. Now that the students of the Kentucky Bible College have obtained the permission of the authorities to enter the football arena

it is pertinent to inquire whether they will do unto others as they would that others would do unto them? Nothing, apparently, will restrain Mr. Nation from continuing to pain and disturb humanity by compelling two points of view simultaneously. Now that she is going on the stage many a thoughtful citizen will be

sadly torn between the enjoyment and the

despondency of the spectacle.

Columbia University is to be more than ordinarily congratulated on her new statue. A statue is not always an unmitigated blessing in these days of much statuary; but in this case Sculptor French seems to have given the New York university something in which she may be permanently happy.

The average cost of the raw sugar im ported into this country for the year ending June 30 was lower than ever before, having been only \$1.71 per hundredweight. We shall not go to raising beets for sugar makers while it requires 750 to one thousand pounds to make as much sugar as can be bought for \$1.71.

The news from Newport makes it evident that one does not always catch a departing steamer by jumping for it. What is more the person who jumps risks not only life itself, but a certain temporary loss of personal dignity. In making a steamer it is perhaps better to be late than never; but it is far better never to be late.

It is often with sorrow that one looks too closely at a picturesque statement; but when we are told that "America would not be a very desirable place to live in if Christian missionaries had never taken any interest in our ancestors," even our respect for the missionaries cannot prevent our wondering which of our ancestors the reverend speaker referred to.

Those lovers of the picturesque who often wonder why it is not possible for Boston to have its sidewalk cafes similar to those of Paris should be interested to learn that even at the French capital there are persons so obtuse that they are even now agitating against these same cafes on the prosaic ground that they take up altogether too much room on the sidewalks.

The attention of the gods need hardly have been called from high Olympus to simple Hartford, where a building inspector and an alderman have been wagering each other certain sums of money that each could eclipse the other in the art of vocalization. One can indeed, almost imagine the gods hurrying to obtain a vantage point over the clouds and enthusiastically calling to each other to come and look and listen.

Now that summer, and its flirtations, is practically over, the time seems ripe to imitate the example of the women of Schweina, Germany, and form an American chapter of the Society of Unhappy Lovers. The society which includes even those widows who can honestly declare that their affections have been trifled with, solaces its members by exchanges of sympathy, and, so we suspect, occasional "pa-

An English paper boasts that instead of beef being higher priced in London since they stopped the importation of live stock from Argentina, it is really two-pence, or four cents, a pound cheaper at the wholesale rates. The fact that the year 1902 was a good corn year in the United States enabled the cattlemen to fatten their stock in 1903 and sell them lower than Argentina competition forced them to sell. We like better to read of cattle exports than of grain exports. It probably means some profit to the feeder, and certainly means less exhaustion of the fertility in the soil.

The traffic in Rocky Ford cantaloupe melons from Illinois is an instance of how a good business may grow rapidly from a small beginning. In 1885 a resident of Marion County brought a pocketful of seeds from Texas where he had been living. The Illinois soil and climate proved so favorable. and the melons so suited those who began to grow them for home use, that a few were shipped to Chicago. The returns encouraged other farmers to plant them, and it is reported that a crop worth \$100 to \$200 per acre is not uncommon there, and one acre has netted \$350 to the grower in a dash writing, in which spelling is often single crop. The land which they are dubious, syntax demoralized, punctuation s grown on was valued at about \$10 per acre twenty-five years ago, and now it would sell readily at \$100 per acre if put on the market. This is but one instance of learning what the land is adapted to produce and then making a special effort to grow that crop and find a market for it. There are many acres of land in New England, now producing little or no income to the owner, that might be profitably worked if put in the crops for which they are best fitted.

The fact that pork packers are receiving a smaller number of hogs than at this date last year, or that the prices have advanced during the two weeks past, does not necessarily mean that the price of pork here is likely to go up to the figures of one or two likely to go up to the figures of one or two years ago. The corn harvest is from two to six weeks later in the West than in average to letters which ought to be sent at once"

years, and as the farmers there do not begin to force the fattening of their hogs until they are very sure how large the crop of corn will be, the heavy shipment will not be likely to come forward until November, while usually the spring pigs are sent forward in October. The receipts up to the present time are principally such hogs as have run in the feed after the fattening cattle, and they are nearly all sent away, though some will hold them perhaps a month longer. It is very them perhaps a month longer. It is very probable that the highest prices will be reached in October, while there will be a decline, possibly below present rates, after November comes in. Those of our readers who grow hogs to sell will searcely find it. who grow hogs to sell will scarcely find it profitable to feed them more than a month longer if they can get them ready for the slaughter in that time.

Concerning Luxury in America. A very interesting set of statistics and some suggestive reflections concerning the growth of luxury in American life are presented by Mr. Ralph D. Paine in the current number of the World's Work. The onclusion to which Mr. Paine has been led by a careful examination of facts and figures which he has collected is that luxury, though seemingly on the increase in this country is not demoralizing the nation or undermin ance of the sunny Italian nature, it is ing its economic efficiency. Expenditure for luxuries seems to be assuming more wholesome form: and the increase of savings and the development of industry are quite keeping pace with the growth of luxury. The various forms of sport, it is found, constitute the chief outlay in luxures. Golfing, yachting and automobiling are the heaviest items in this account. But no sane man would declare luxury of this sort demoralizing, for the three sports in ques-tion have a highly beneficial effect on the participant, while they at the same time encourage valuable industries and employ much capital and labor. Horse racing, an other type of luxurious pastime, is less easily defended. But even the turf is not to be condemned unqualifiedly. In spite of the gambling and the drinking associated with the race track, the sport itself is a noble one. It is interesting to note that while these wholesome forms of luxury have been growing the consumption of lcohol and tobacco has been decreasing.

Upon this point Mr. Paine writes: "Those most conspicuous in display of costly luxury are alleged to be drinking more than is good for them, and to be 'making champagne flow like water.' Yet despite the increase in standards of outlay for luxuries there has been decrease in the consumption of cham-pagne in recent years." The falling off during the ten years for which the writer then quotes statistics is shown to be ten per cent. The importation of distilled and maltiliquors has not increased in ten years, and the importation of tobacco, eigars and eigarette has decreased sixteen per cent. And while there has been a notable increase in the domestic production of beer in the last two decades, the ten years between 1890 and 1900 recorded a decrease of eight per cent, in the output of whiskey and other distilled liquors. Concurrently with the expansion of luxury has come, moreover, a notable increase of savings. "While the increase in population between 1890 and 1900 was only twenty-two per cent.," says Mr. Paine, "the increase in direct savings was eighty per cent." All of which would go to show that, though the automobile rages, the office boy plays golf and Tom, Dick and Harry go yachting on Sunday, things are not at all in so bad a way with us as the pessimistic economists would have us think.

Mail Delays.

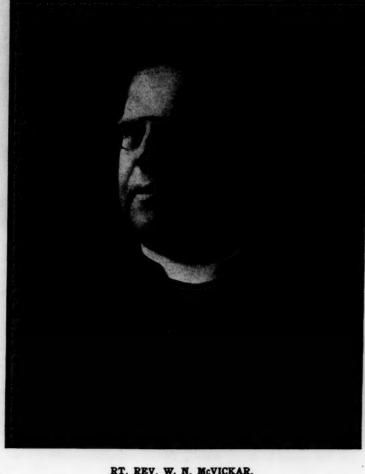
There are many things in connection with our postal regulation that need reforming. The postoffice is run for the people by government of the people, and those who pay for its maintenance should enjoy all the privileges possible under its direction. Yet the reverse seems often to be the case.

For instance, a gentleman of this city, visiting at Medora, N. D., mailed a business at a station at Jamestown, N. D., one hundred miles distant, for postage, one of the two stamps put on it originally having dropped off in the course of its transporta tion. The gentleman for whom the com munication was intended was notified that two cents were due on it, and that he mus make up the deficiency before the letter could be forwarded to its proper destina-tion. The consequence was that it reached him on Sept. 16, nine days after it was

This long delay could have been easily obviated if the letter had been immediatel dispatched and the debt of !two cents colected in Boston. Common sense should rule in our mail service, so that no one's business need be seriously interfered with by annoying complications and unnecessary

The Stndy of English. At this beginning of the school year it eems not unfitting to call the attention of children and their parents to the importance of studying English. While there is much to be said in favor of the elective system, now so largely in vogue in our schools, this objection to the plan may certainly be urged that occasionally a child may complete high school course without having gained any adequate knowledge whatever of that most important and valuable subject, English literature, and of how to write easily and graphically in his mother tongue. Writing does not come by nature. Nature has a great deal to do with it, but the art of writing has to be learned like any other art, and, as in every other art, one must learn the whole of it before being able to get its nechanical part. How the art itself shall be taught is an important question upon which preparatory schools and colleges are spending much thought. Meanwhile, however there is here and there a boy or a girl who, in the pursuit of zoology, phonography or ome other of the big nar school catalogue, quite forgets that no man know English. Very truly has it been said that these are the days of slovenly, slaplost art and chirography a Chinese puzzle. These things, to be sure, are not the most important things in literature, but they none the less count immensely; and when they are added to the greater things-imagination, intuition, originality—there is always reason to expect productions of sterling worth. Yet it is not so much the literature side of English,-for we cannot all be authors,-but the English of every-day life that the high hool boy needs to have kept before him.

It is greatly to be hoped that one outcom of the movement to make commercial education a part of the school course will be an improvement in the attitude of American of all ranks toward their correspondence. It is astonishing how neglectful many cour-



Episcopalian Bishop of Rhode Island. (From a copyrighted photograph by J. E. Purdy.)

we might conclude to be the motto over half century and more an incalculable thousands of desks in this country. In deal of good in giving a temporary England and on the Continent it is considered a gross breach of etiquette to ignore | through sickness or lack of means, were unone's correspondents, and well-bred people able to care for them for the time being, of two generations ago were brought up to and in procuring Christian homes for boys deal with the letters each day's mail presented as regularly as the sun went down. If the materials for a reply could not be reached the same day the letter was reeived, its receipt was courteously acknowledged and attention to it promised. Young men in business houses were then told, an old merchant informs us, that a letter was to be treated with the same courtesy as should be shown to a caller. They were taught that not to acknowledge the receipt of a communication was equivalent to turning one's back upon a man who asked a polite question,-an unpardonable act of

Yet of this act, as it applies to correpondence, men of every rank in this country are constantly guilty. Can it be that we have not time for common politeness? It is not merchants and business men alone who offend in this respect. University professors, the clergy, men in exalted official position, literary men, and men whose edu-cation and training should have taught them thoroughly the duty of politeness to those who approach them by letter, fre-quently treat their correspondents to the insult of not acknowledging the receipt of ber to have heard a minister of western Massachusetts, a man who is constantly asking the public for money with which to advance his admirable philanthropic work. remark: "I know it is too bad but I really have to do my correspondents the discourtesy of not replying to their letters. I cannot get the necessary time." Of course there seems an excuse for this hard-presse man, yet none the less obviously is it his duty either to set up some system by which questioners shall be satisfied, or to cease begging the public at large to help him. It appears that our young people need to be taught in school that a letter demands an answer as much as they need to be taught how to reply clearly and elegantly to any nmunication addressed to them.

A Highly Creditable Report.

The forty-second annual report of the directors of the Maine Central Railroad Company for the year ending June 30, 1903, is a clear and explicit statement of the condition of the company of which Mr. Lucius Tuttle is the efficient and energetic president. From the table of receipts we learn that the company's fiscal year has been prosperous, th gross income from all sources having increased, as compared with that of the prerious year, \$386,323.37. Of this increase \$142,-319.54 was derived from passenger, mail and express transportation, \$204,536.64 from freight transportation and \$39,467.19 from miscellaneous sources. There was an increase in the operating expenses of \$330,006.09, but fully \$150,000 of this was due to the high price paid for loco motive fuel on account of the coa strike, and \$67,760.39 to the advance wages paid to employees. The year's pay rolls amounted to \$2,251,075.50-46.11 per cent. of the year's operating expenses, or 33.43 per cent. of the gross income from all sources. The year's surplus income-ove and above its operating expenses, fixed charges, sinking fund and dividend pay ments-amounting to \$108,627.99, has bee last year, which now amounts to \$170,659.04 The dividends declared during the year, including the dividend payable July 1, 1903, amounted to a total of \$298,575.00, 12 per ent. quarterly.

The company intends to keep strictly abreast of the times in rebuilding the re pair shops at Thompson's Point, Portland Me., which were burned in the spring, and modern ideas will be introduced in its con struction, which is expected to be completed in the next six months. Seventy-five thou-sand dollars, properly included in the year's operating expenses, in addition to the \$33,952.53 insurance collected, has been appropriated for the work which promises to be a great credit to the enterprise of this progressive and up-to-date company.

All the promises made last year have been faithfully fulfilled, according to the report, which is an entirely satisfactory documen that will, no doubt, meet with universa approval from the stockholders at their eeting on Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1903.

A Deserving Mission. There is no charity that is more appealing than the Children's Mission to the Children which carries on its grand work from 277 Premont street. It is now in need of assist ance, the expenses of the year closing or May 21, 1903, exceeding that of the income bout two thousand dollars. The receipts from the Sunday schools, which furnish its principal support, have for some reason dropped off in part, and an awakening of demanded. It has done in the last

their natural guardians. The fifty-fourth annual report of this institution just issued is full of matter that will interest the philanthropical inclined, who can contribute money or clothing or in any other way help on a genuinely deserving cause.

Religion and Good Citizenship.

One is reminded of poor Jo in "Bleak House," when one is told of a man of eighty-seven who did not know that the Saviour was crucified, that a girl of seventeen had never heard of Jesus Christ or Adam and Eve, and that a business man was not familiar with the name of Judas Iscariot. These facts were brought out at the meeting in Haynes Hall, Franklinsquare House, last week, to consider measures for taking the religious census, which is planned to begin in Boston on Oct. 17.

Surely the need of such a census can be hardly denied when such statements are made, for they indicate a want of knowledge of the fundamental points of Christian belief that is lamentable. There are thousands of non-churchgoers in this city, men and women who do not give God a thought on the first day of the week, and who hardly believe in His existence, though they are not professed atheists. Indeed, in our own experience we have met many degraded wretches who said, that if there was an all ruling Creator He did not care for them. The census will unearth people of

Co-operation in the census taking is exin this labor of love, and helpers to the number of 350 are probably insured from Franklin-square House, while the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University have given assurance that their aid will not be lacking in promoting the success of this Christian enterprise.

The Rev. Walter Laidlaw, executive sec retary of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations of New York city. said with emphatic truth at the meeting that the time is coming when the population will be divided into those who live by bread alone and those who have learned that religion is the underlying foundation of our national republic. The other speakers made addresses that were equally important in setting forth the necessity of the census, and they included the Rev. George L. Perrin, the Rev. George Hodges, Father Osborne and the Rev. A. H. Plumb. The endorsement of these gentlemen and that of others equally eminent ought to insure the triumphant success of a movement which is in the direction of developing good citizenship among the masses.

Shall the Orchardist Consider Quality? [From address of G. T. Powell of Chent, N. Y.,

In no one thing does high quality enter more largely than in the food we eat; and in fruit may be found the most highly prized luxury which is purchased at the highest cost of any foods that are offered in our narkets.

This brings us to the subject of varieties. in apples, of which we have a very large number of varieties of all grades of quality, as to flavor, there are a few well-established, well-known standard sorts that have com-Among these most prominent may be men-tioned in summer varieties the Red Astrachan, Benoni, Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Williams, Yellow Transparent.

This class of apples is used more largely for cooking purposes than for dessert-and from these might be selected, according to the section or locality, as possessing excellent cooking quality-and in general demand the Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Williams, the two last named when ripened coming within the list of excellent dessert

In the autumn varieties there is an imposing number to select from. Alexander, Duchess and Twenty Ounce may be considered as highly profitable varieties, yet not possessing the highest quality. Their chief value is in their cooking quality.

While the Gravenstein, Fameuse, Porter had of worldly success; but the newcomer, Rambo and Smokehouse may be ranked among the finest of dessert fruits.

With the exception of the Alexander, th first-named varieties are generally large years known the uniformly good character yielders, while the last, with possibly the of the potatoes from this township, and has tein to be excepted, are equally pro

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Fifth Floor

ANTIQUE AND MODERN HALL CLOCKS

In the planting of commercial orchards of out the new suddenly when it reached them. winter varieties, we would follow the same choosing those varieties that combine the highest quality for both dessert and cooking purposes.

The Rhode Island Greening may be

taken as a standard representing combined high quality. It never disappoints wherever it may be found upon the corner stand, as an after-dinner apple, in any cooked form that may be desired. Yet with the failure of the present orchards, this grand old standard of highest excellence will largely pass | stand this crucial test. out, for new orchards are not to much ex-tent being planted, and it is being rapidly superseded by a different type represented in the most showy, attractive, but woefully disappointing Ben Davis.

Take away the color of the Ben Davisits one quality only of attractiveness-and but the most limited quantity of it could be sold in our own or in any foreign market. Are commercial growers using the best udgment in planting a variety so exclu-

sively, with but one quality, its color, as the

chief incentive to the buyer to purchase? The positive effects of such policy on the part of the grower is to discourage and to lepress the consumption of his own prodact and to encourage competition from other sources. If we are mistaken in judgment upon this point, will any grower of the Ben Davis, when away from his base of supply and desiring an apple to eat, step up to a corner street stand and buy one arrayed in all its glory of color, in reference to a Rhode Island Greening, Grimes Golden, a Yellow Belfleur or a Roxbury Russet, if they are upon the same stand| with their plain, unpretending color

and give his reasons for such preference. So diversified are conditions as to soil and climate that to recommend varieties best adapted to a locality is difficult and impractical. We speak of varieties only as representative of the high quality that it is lesirable to produce, and the questions of hardiness, vigorous growth, productiveness and carrying quality must be worked out by the grower wherever he may be located. In winter varieties of apples, the Newton

Pippin commands the highest value of any variety that is shipped to the English marthis kind and furnish religious teachers and ket. At times it has sold for eighty shilreformers with fresh fields of labor. The lings English money, or \$20 per barrel. workers in this new movement, so far, include twenty-four ward officers, 193 precinct the Hudson, it has sold for \$22 a barrel. It officers and 12,800 actual census takers, and is not fancy color, but rather the keen disall of these are cheerful volunteers. fine flavor in the Newton that draws thes pected from colleges, and Wellesley is will-high prices from the English consumer ng to send hundreds of its students to aid The King, Esopus, Spitzenberg, Jonathan McIntosh, Northern Spy, Hendricks and Red Winter Sweet represent a range of varieties that possess the finest flavor, that are highly attractive in color, that are in general demand and sought for at the highest value.

jection that the King, as a tree, is constitutionally defective, short lived, and on that plant, that the Spitzenberg does not yield enough fruit to pay, that the Jonathan is open to the same objection, besides being a slow grower, that the McIntosh drops its fruit badly, while the Spy is a poor keeper and bad shipper, and that these varieties may be grown with profit only by those who can place them in a special line of fancy

Admitting that to some extent these criticisms may be true, the grower must rise superior to these difficulties.

The breeders of live stock are constantly confronted with the same character of problems, but they successfully meet them. They desire to breed from superior stock, that may have weakness or defect in som important points. If this occurs in the dam, a sire is chosen who is particularly strong in that particular point, with the result that ideal offspring is obtained.

The same principle may be applied in the propagation of trees to overcome weak point in a very desirable variety. For a number of years we have been

growing the King, worked upon the Spy, a very much stronger and more vigorous stock. Not only are these trees showing great vigor in growth, but they are develop ing large bearing surface, and are producing regular annual crops of superior fruit. We are working upon the same line with the Jonathan, the Spitzenberg and the Mc-Intosh.

This is a field that has in it possibilities at present not fully understood, and we may yet be able to grow in the greatest abun-dance varieties of the highest quality, but with some weak tendency, and with them largely supplant varieties of low grade.

ing discernment of the consumer and of his future demands for higher quality in the products which he consumes, a Pennsylvania town may be mentioned that had grown to a high degree of prosperity through many years of the production of potatoes of recognized fine quality. A new variety of potatoes was introduced that gave an enormously increased yield per acre, and every grower cast off his old varieties that had while adding thousands more of bushels in quantity, was poor and disappointing in quality, and the consumer who had for been willing to pay above the regular market price to obtain them regularly, dropped

refused to use it, and an entire community, highly prosperous from its one specialty of a high-grade product, was quickly overtaken by disappointment and ruin by lowering the standard of its most important product.

Never in the history of fruit-growing has there been the extension of orchards upon such enormous scale as at the present. When these shall come into their full power of production, then will come the real test of the value of varieties, and those which have the highest and best quality will best

By that time we shall have a broader knowledge of the fungous attacks upon the finer varieties, and be better able to protect them; we shall have better shipping facility for more delicate fruits. We shall have far more knowledge of the principles of cold storage and the several problems that enter into the successful holding of very choice varieties, so that a thick, tough skin will be eliminated as a requirement for the long keeping or safe shipping of the more deli-

The only hope of the fruit grower for the future is in the production of the highest quality, for upon that depends wholly the argest possible increase of consumption to keep up with the enormous increase in production which will soon be felt in our markets of the future.







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Joynt's Ashes mean quality. You get [them as they are collected from house to house. Write for prices delivered at your depot and address

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outlook

Wester

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Mew
At
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Harry N
At N E
Co.
G S Pea
A F Jon
George
J Y Kes
S S Clar
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Frank
W F W

\$2.30@ The

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending Sept. 30, 1903.

This week....1614 Last week....1717 One year ago 2832 8,864 13,889 78 9,296 75

Prices on Northern Cattle.

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BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of de, tallow and meat, extra, \$6.90@6.75; first uality, \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$4.50@5.25; hird quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, hird quality, \$4.00@4.20; a rew coolee single pairs, \$7.00@7.75; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.75@3.50. Western steers, \$4.25@6.25. Store attle—Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy milch cows, \$30@70; milch cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@15; wo-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. Shkkr—Per pound, live weight, 2½@30; extra, 4½4¢; sheep and lumbs per cwt. in lots, \$3.50 at 87; lambs, 34@54c.

4.87; lamos, 32 acogo.

FAT Hoss—Per pound, Western, 6@6jc. live weight; shotes, wholesale——; retail, \$2.50@

\$7.00; country iressed hogs, 7j@7jc. VEAL CALVES—3@cle P b. HIDES—Brighton—61@7c P b; country lots, 6@

CALF SKINS-13c P fb; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW-Brighton, 3@3je P fb; country lots

PELTS-40, 60c.

Cattle.	She	eep.	Cattle.	She	ep
Maine				20	22
At Bright	on.		D H Berdell		10
P A Berry	23		At Brighte	m.	
Farmington L S	,		J S Henry	11	
Co	45	40			
E E Chap nan	6		New Yor	k.	
The Libby Co	37	50	At Waterto	WH	
W Richardson	3		G N Smith	34	
L Howe	18				
M D Holt & Son			Massachuse		
chompson &			At Waterte		n.
Hanson	25			15	
H M Lowe	16		O H Forbush	4	
D Richmond	15		W H Bardwell	14	
Libby & Gould	10			10	1
M D Stockman	10		At Bright	on.	
M Philbrook	30	200		37	
D Kilby	8		R Connors	38	
AINEDMA	W	eel	H A Gilmore	9	
Co.				50	
G Lougee	22	200	L Stetson	2	
			Geo Cheney	3	
New Hamps	her	e.	F Foy	3	
At Bright	on.		F E Keegan	8	
W F Wallace		55		14	
larry Whitney	25	125	A Wheeler	5	
INEDMA	W	-	D A Walker	4	
Co.			A C Foss	8	
3 S Peavey	20	1	J P Day	5	
A F Jones & Co	6	400	M Abrams	5	
eorge Harris	19		11 110111111		
I Y Keazer	15	100	Western.		
S Clark	22		At Brighte		
At Waterte				72	
rank Wood	20	41		96	
W F Wallace	70	60	Sturtevant&		
r wanace	.0	30	Halev 1	20	
Verment			At NEDM&		••
At Waterto			Co.	••	
	110		NEDM& Wool		
N H Woodward			Co		264

Co
At Watertown.
J A Hathaway 118 Co. 24 Mar. Wool

W.A. Ricker
B.F. Ricker
& Co. 24 260 Co. 3940

The English market is in a little better shape for State cattle, there being an advance within the week of \(\frac{1}{2}c\) ib, d. w., which brings up prices to \(\frac{12}{24}c\) i2\(\frac{1}{2}c\), d. w. The sheep market at Liverpool rules lower, with sales at \(\frac{10}{2}c\) i1\(\frac{1}{2}c\), d. w. Boston and Portland can now ship live stock to England. The embargo was taken off during the next week and it is was taken off during the past week, and it is expected that there will be shipments later in the week. This is good news to exporters. Canadians will also ship cattle from here during

Horse Business

"Not an active trade during the past week" was the general expression with dealers, but the outlook they consider good, even with high prices West. Anything desirable will cost strong prices. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable, the trade was a little slow; had on sale 3 carloads o Western. Heavy draft at \$175@230; chunks at \$135@190; drivers, \$125@250. At H. S. Harris Son's sale stable, a quiet week; 4 carloads on sale; plenty left over; slim auction sales; Western at \$125@300; accilimated horses, \$40@175. At Moses Colman Son's sale stable, just a fair week; sold 75 head from \$50@250, mostly at \$75@140. A Welch & Hall Company's sale stable, moderate

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday-The market for beef cattle is no Tuesday—The market for beer cattle is not especially active for good quality, yet the disposals were fair. We note slow movement for slim stock. Butchers in somewhat better trim for selling fair to good stock. O. H. Forbush had in a light run of beef cows and not any higher than last week. J. A. Hathaway, for the home trade, sold 30 steers, of 1550 bs, at 5½c; 28 do., of 1500 bs, at 5½c; 28 do., of 1500 bs, at 5½c; 28 do., of 1505 bs, at 5½c Milch Cows.

good supply of all sorts at steady prices. W Wallace, 5 fancy cows, \$55; 3 at \$57; 4 at \$52.50 5 at 850, with sales at \$30@45. Fat Hogs.

Western hogs rule steady at 6@64c, 1. w., la down here. Local hogs as sold last week, 71@74

Sheep Houses Supply not as heavy as last week. Not as man from Canada by 10 carloads. The big run of la week lapped over and less were required. Ma ket prices on best sheep 10c less \$\psi\$ 100 fbs, and 40c less on best lambs. Quotations on sheep \$2.30@4.20 \$\psi\$ 100 fbs; on lambs, \$3.30@5.30 \$\psi\$ 10

Veni Culves. The selling was a little easier. Butchers read to buy, as the Boston veal market has started usomewhat. Last week's prices more read paid. G. W. Barnes sold 6 years, 110 lbs, at 5

drinkers at 4c; 5 slim calves, \$3 a head; sales 50 caives, 120 fb s, at 6c. Live Poultry. Lower by 1@1c, with large receipts. Fowl 1112012c; broilers, 1112012c; cocks, 8@9c.

Droves of Veal Calves. Maine—P. A. Berry, 15; Farmington Live Stock Company, 100; E. E. Chapman, 10; The Libb Company, 80; F. L. Howe, 16; M. D. Holt & Son 50; Thompson & Hanson, 75; H. M. Lowe, 6 Libby & Gould, 25; M. D. Stockman, 28; J. M Philbrook, 90; A. D. Kilby, 15; D. G. Lougee, 3. New Hampshire—W. F. Wallace, 150; H. Whi ney, 12; A. F. Jones & Co., 11; Frank Wood, 35.

Vermont-R. E. French, 80; N. H. Woodwar 15; Fred Savage, 110; G. W. Hall, 7; B. F. Combs 16; W. A. Ricker, 265; B. F. Ricker & Co., 70; F S. Atwood, 50; D. H. Berdell, 65; J. S. Henry, 20

S. Atwood, 50; D. H. Berdell, 65; J. S. Henry, 20 New York—G. W. Smith, 20. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 80; O. H. Forbush, 2; W. H. Bardwell, 22; G. W. Barnes, 15 R. Connors, 19; H. A. Glimore, 29; scattering, 80 L. Stetson, 3; George Cheney, 15; D. A. Walker 5; A. Wheeler, 5; J. P. Day, 50.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 794 cattle, 470 sheep, 17,080 hogs, 854 calves, 175 horses. Maine, 266 cattle, 29 sheep, 301 hogs, 554 calves. New Hampshire, 30 cattle, 190 sheep, 12 hogs, 38 calves. Vermont, 11 cattle, 20 calves. Massachusetts, 191 cattle, 80

hogs, 243 calves. Tuesday—A fair trade was noticed for medium to good grades of cattle; slim stock not desirable and prices as low as last week. The Jews we buying this week of various grades, mostly becows and bulls. R. Connors sold 2 beef cows 2300 lbs, at 1½c. F. E. Keegan, 1 Bologna cow 900 lbs, at 1½c. T. J. Moroney, 7 cows, av. 100 lbs, at 2½c; 7 slim cows, \$1.75 ₱ 100 lbs. A. C Foss, 4 cows, 4390 lbs, at 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; 2 cows, 1890 lbs, at 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; 1, of 770 lbs, at 3c. J. P. Day, 5 cows, of 900

Milch Cows.

The market is in good shape, there being a good demand and fairly easy sales. Prices gen-

erally sustained and quick sales for good to choice cows, with 600 head on market all closed out of the various grades. P. A. Berry sold 1 fancy Jersey, \$57.50; 2 at \$110; 1 at \$50; 1 at \$40. J. S. Henry sold 7 choice cows, \$58; 6 at \$50@55; 10 cows at \$40@42. The Libby Company sold on commission 10 choice cows from \$50@60; 8 extra cows at \$40@45; 12 cows, \$30@38. Veni Calves

Full as many as last week, and prices fairly firm. Sales of 50 calves, by J. P. Day, of 120 fbs, at 6c. P. A. Berry, 15 calves, 110 fbs, at 6½c. Sales of 60 calves, 6½@6c; 20 at 6½c. Late Arrivale

Wednesday—We note the largest supply of milch cows of the season, between 600 and 700 head, being upwards of 900 head in excess receipts this September over the same month one year ago, which was to be expected, considering the long time without cows at market. The trade was quite fair, at steady prices. Beef cows in moderate demand, with a firm market for best grades of cattle. The Libby Company sold on commission some 50 head of cows; 6 choice at \$60, 5 at \$55; 6 at \$50; 8 at \$47.50, down to \$30. M. G. Flanders, 25 cows, \$40@60. H. M. Lowe, 2 cows, \$40; 1 at \$50; 2 at \$36 each; 76 calves, 120 ibs, at 6tc. Farmington Live Stock Company sold cows, \$35,200; 4 at \$55. R. E. French sold milch cows at \$50, \$47.50, \$45, \$40, down to \$30. O. H. Forbush sold beef cows, \$4c, 2tc, 2tc, down to \$1.60 \$7 100 ibs. W. Culien sold at \$45@58.

Store Pige. Light demand at \$3@7 a head.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesple Prices

	Wholesale Prices.
	Poultry, Frenk Killed.
p.	Northern and Eastern— Rossters, 6 to 10 lbs to pair, choice, ₱ lb. 16@18 Broilers, 3½ to 4 lbs, to pair, ₱ lb
	Brollers, 31 to 4 fbs, to pair, \$16 15@17
25	Green Ducks
00	Fowls, extra choice. 15@16 Pigeons, tame, choice, \$\mathbb{P}\$ doz 15@26 " com to good, \$\mathbb{P}\$ doz 75@125 Squabs, \$\mathbb{P}\$ doz 20@2 20
	oom to good P doz
	Saugha 19 doz
	Turkeys 15@ Broilers, common to choice 13@15
	Brotlers, common to choice 13a15
	Fowls, fair to choice
	Old cocks 94 @ 10
	Live Poultry.
	Fowls, P b
••	Chickens D th
12	Spring ducks 10 th
	Butter.
	NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 ib. tubs only.
	Creamery extra-
	Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes 991 2
	Northern N. Y., assorted sizes 2210
	50, 50 to total 50 m/s. (Creamery, extra— Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes
	Western, asst, spruce tubs
	Creamery, northern firsts
	Creamery, western nrsts191@204
	Creamery, seconds
	Creamery, eastern 11-221 Dairy, Vt. extra 20-221 Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts 15-2619 Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds 15-2619
	Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts 181 @194
	Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds
	Renovated 14@18
	Boxes—
	Extra northern creamery 23@
	Common to good
ı	Trunk butter in 1 or 1 th prints
	Extra northern creamery 23@
10	Firsts, northern creamery 20,421
	Extra northern dairy 22@
	Extra dairy
	Cheese.
ol	New York twins, extra, ₽ fb 12½@ New York twins, firsts, ₽ fb 11@11½ New York twins, seconds, ₽ fb 9½ Vermont twins, extra 11½@12 Vermont twins, firsts 10½@11½ Vermont twins, exceeds 10½@11½
•	New York twins, firsts, & tb
	New York twins, seconds, & tb 91.00
40	Vermont twins, extra1! @12
_	Vermont twins, firsts
	Vermont twins, seconds
	Wisconsin twins, extra, & Ib
e	Obje flate 37 th
in	Onto nate, P Ib
28	Eggs.
T-	Nearby and Cape fancy, P doz 32@
A	Eastern choice fresh 28@

-	New York twins, firsts, & tb 11@114
	New York twins, seconds, & tb 91.0
0	
	Wannant turing thuite
-	Vermont twins, seconds 91@
•	Wisconsin twins sytra 10 lk
	Wisconsin twins, firsts, P b 11@111
e	Ohio flats. & fb
n	Onto nato, P Ib
8	Eggs.
	Nearby and Cape fancy, P doz 32@
	Eastern choice fresh 28@
d	Eastern first
n	Michigan first to extra 23@24
0	Vt. and N. H. fair to good 18@20
	York State firsts
8	Western untested 20@21
n	Western selected, fresh
1.	Western dirties
è	
R	Refrigerator stock 19@21
	Petatees.
-1	Houlton Hebrons, P bu 50@53
,	Houlton Green Mountains, P bu 53@55
	Native Rose and Hebrons, & bbl 50@1 75
e	Sweet vellow Norfolk D hhl 175.09 00
h	Sweet, yellow, Norfolk, & bbl
g	Yellow, East. Shore & Dol
ь	Yellow, N. C., & bbl

	Sweet, yellow, Norfolk, & bbl	75a2 0
h	Vellow, East, Shore & bbl	75 @2 0
g	Yellow, N. C., & bbl1	75@2 0
e	Yellow, East, Shore P bbl	00 2 5
of	Green Vegetables.	-
t	Posts Why	80æ
8	Cabbage, native, & bbl	85@
n	Carrots, & bbl1	50.a
_	Chicory, P doz	75.0
n	Escarole, P doz	75 a
t	Romaine, P doz1	
ι;	Lettuce, P doz	40 a
t	Cauliflower, & bu	35 a
e	Celery, native1	00@
- 1	String beans, P bu	50 a 75
0	Spinach, & bu	25@
	Tomatoes, p box1	00.a
	Onions, native, & bu	70@75
		30@
t	Native cress, P doz	35@
3-	Cucumbers, native, P box4	00.gg
r	Peppers, P bu	The
n	Egg plant, & crate	15@
d	Parsiey, P bu	25@
	Squash, marrow, P bbl2	
r	" smail, & doz	75(a)
8	Turnips, P box	60a1 00
		65.21 50
f	Mushrooms, native, P fb1	50@
2.	Mint, ₽ doz	40a
.	Leeks. D doz	75@
	Chives, P box1	25(4)
7.	Sieva beans, P bu2	50@
);	Shell beans, D bu1	75(a)
,	Lima beans, improved1	25(a)
	Brussels sprouts, p qt	15@
	Fruit.	

50;	Lima beans, improved1	250
1	Brussels sprouts, P qt	150
1		-06
	Fruit.	***
id	Apples, Gravensteins3	00@3 50
c.	" Duchess1	70@2 20
, ,	" common, P bu	20@70
	" Maine Harvey, P bbl2	00@2 25
	" Porters1	00001 75
ny		5000 50
st	I dulid Sweet	50.62 50
ar-	Florida, & box2	00@3 00
nd		00000
	Nova Scotia	12@13
ep,	Plums—	
100	Green, P 8-th bskt	25@35
	Large blue eating, P bskt	25 @ 35
	Damson	25a 35
dy	Crupherries_	_
	Cape Cod. 19 bbl4	00@6 00
up	Cape Cod, P box1	75@2 00
ly	Grapes-	
c;	Worden, p pony basket	8@10
of	Concord. D pony basket	10@15
O.	Delaware. D pony basket	18@20
	Niagara, p pony basket	i0@14
	Muskmelons-	
at	Rocky Ford, fancy, P crate2	50 <u>a</u>
at	Peaches-	60-1 10
	Western N.Y., & bskt	25@1 50
	Hudson River, P bskt	75a1 00
ck	Michigan, P bu. bskt., choice1	75/0/2 25
	Pears—	1002 20
by	Seckel, P bu	50@2 00
m,	Native Bartlett. D bu	00 a 2 50
50;	Common P bu	50@75
M.	Common, P bu	00@1 50
	Hides and Pelts.	
it-		
-	Steers and cows, all weights	6@7
	Bulls	6@61
rd,	Hides, south, light green salted	13160
08,	" dry flint	el cel
F.	" buff, in west	Oct of 55
20.	" over weights, each1	75@2 25
	Deacon and dairy skins	eu@65
or.	Dried Apples.	
15;	Harmanatad ahaiga	6@71

0,	Worden, & pony bushes	10015
of	Concord, P pony basket	10@15
O1	Delaware. D pony basket	18a20
	Concord, P pony basket	10@14
		•
	Rocky Ford, fancy, P crate2	500
at	ROCKY FORU, Tancy, & Clate	000
***	Peaches-	00-1 10
	Western N .Y., P bskt	60@1 10
	Hudson River, P 2-bskt. carrier1	25@1 50
	Hudson River, P bskt	75@1 00
ck	Hudson River, \$\psi\$ bskt. carrier1 Hudson River, \$\psi\$ bskt Michigan, \$\psi\$ bu. bskt., choice1	75a2 25
by	Seckel, P bu	50@2 00
n,	Notice Bortlett Why 9	00 0 2 50
50;	Native Bartiett, & bu	70 275
	Common, P bu	00001
М.	Sheldon, P bu1	00@1 00
	Hides and Pelts.	
it-	Steers and cows, all weights	6@7
	Bulls	6(2.61
	Cildes south light groon galted	74 0 ×
d,	Hides, south, light kiech salved	121 014
8,	" dry flint	
F.	" buff, in west	98 (492
	Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each	90@1 55
20.	" over weights, each	75@2 25
	Deacon and dairy skins	60/2/65
r.	Dried Apples.	
5;		6@71
	Evaporated, choice	
30;	Evaporated, fair to prime	5@6
r,	Sun-dried, as to quality	3@4
•		
	Grass Seeds.	
	Timothy, & bu., Western, good to prime.2	00 2 10
	Timothy, & bu., western, good to printer	25a 2 40
98	CHOICE	19 0 131
90	Clover, P ib. Red Top, Western, P 50 ib sack	0000 50
	Red Top, Western, \$ 50 m sack	00002 00
38	orchard, P bu	8@10
11	Orchard. & bu	80@2 00
	White Clover, P fb	23@26
85	Unncerion P hu	25@1 50
	Alfalfa, P fb	120
m	Allalia, p Ib.	40@1 50
	Bine Grass, P bu	35@1 40
le	Rye1	200
re		
-	Buckwheat	85 æ1 00
ef	Barley	90@1 10
8.	200.10,	
	Beans.	
W.		25/29 40
00	Pea, choice2	00 00 00
C.		
	Pos seconds	10002 00
at		
00		
00	Mediums, screened2	00@2 10
	Mediums, Screened	00@2 15
	Mediums, foreign2	00 2 2 00
_		
8	Yellow eyes, seconds2	DUGZ 10



THE PET CALF. Berkshire Industrial School, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.

	Hay and Straw	. F8795 04
Hay,	No. 1, P ton	13 00@14 0
Straw	swale, p ton, prime rye, oat, per ton, tangled rye	9 00@10 0 17 00@18 0 9 00@10 0

Flour.—The market is quiet but lower. Spring patents, \$4 6624 90. Spring, clear and straight, \$4 1024 75. Winter patents, \$4 1524 40. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 9024 00. winter, clear and straight, \$3 90@4 00.

Corm Meeal.—\$1 16@ 118 p bag, and \$2 50@
2 55 p bbl; granulated, \$3 40@3 70 p bbl.

Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 25@4 00 p bbl.

Ont Meeal.—Firm at \$6 10@6 35 p bbl. for rolled and \$6 50@6 75 for cut and ground.

Byte Flour.—The market is steady at \$3 25@ 375 p bbl.

3 75 y bbl.

Corn.—Demand fair, supply light.
Steamer, yellow, 61@61½c.
No. 2, yellow, 58@60c.
No. 3, yellow, 58@69½c.

Oats.—Demand quiet, prices firm.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 47½c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 45@45½c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 44½c.

Willifead.—Firm. No. 3 clipped, white, 44½c.

Millfeed.—Firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$20 00.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$20 00.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$20 50.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$19 25.
Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$20 50.
Mixed feed, \$21 50, 22 50.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 25@26 75.
Linseed, \$25 25@25 75.
Barley.—Feed barley, 55@60c.

Bye.-#3@660 P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Unwashed	fleece,	fine,	Mich	nigan.	 	21@2
••	••	(JNIO		 	24 a 2
**	" 1-	blood	Mic	h	 	@2
••	"	blood	Ohio		 	@ 21
**	"]	blood	66		 	25 a
Fine delair	e, Ohi	0			 	36.237
66 66	Ohi	o X. 1	and	2	 	29@33
Pulled wool	s, scou	red			 	32@56
American I	nohair				 :-	28(4)37

Sowing Grass Seed and Clover.—W. A, B., Bristol County, Mass.: We would not advise sowing clover seed as late as October in this latitude, nor grass seed without a cover crop, though the latter might do in a very favorable season. Much as we prefer to sow grass seed without grain in July or August, if obliged to without grain in July or August, if obliged to rye with it, and in the spring go over it with a fine-toothed harrow, and sow the clover seed as early as we could work the ground, even if in March or late in February. The harrowing will not injure the rye crop at all. Then cut the rye for fodder when the heads are in bloom, and the grass and clover will soon fill the ground. If the seed is good and the season not more unfavorable than our usual spring weather. We have SOWING GRASS SEED AND CLOVER .- W. A not injure the rye crop at all. Then cut the rye for fodder when the heads are in bloom, and the grass and clover will soon fill the ground if the ground if the seed is good and the season not more unfavorable than our usual spring weather. We have known clover to grow well when sown with grass seed in July or August, and we have seen the titles of seeds have used bisulphide of carbon and extra the billetic ware between the contract of the season and the season to the season to the season to the season who do not hestate to charge an admixture of old seed with new, while others believe that those who handle large quantities of seeds have used bisulphide of carbon and other about the season. seed in July or August, and we have seen the titles of seeds have used bisulphide of carbon young plants killed if a very hot and dry season and other chemicals for the purpose of protecting the seed from rats, weevils and other verming the seed from rats, weevils and other chemicals for the purpose of protecting the seed from rats, weevils and other chemicals for the purpose of protecting the seed from rats, weevils and other verming the seed shave used bisulphide of carbon and other chemicals for the purpose of protecting the seed from rats, weevils and other verming the seed from rats, weevils and other chemicals for the purpose of protecting the seed from rats, weevils and other verming the seed fro in the spring the parent birds should be selecte rom early hatched ducks, and well fed to matur young, but not fed as they would be for fatten ing, or they should be older birds that have been well fed and allowed a good range in grass or garden through the fall. When the insects fall give beef scraps or fish with the food each day, and let them have access to good clean gravel.

A tub of water or a bit of running brook to bathe
in is better for them than a large pond, and a
small tent-shaped coop, three or four feet square
and two feet high at the sides, is better than an expensive duck house. In each house place

from two to four ducks and a drake. See that this is kept well bedded with clean straw, changed at least every week, and that this may be done easily, it is well to have one side of the roof on hinges that it may be raised up. Close the front entrance every night, and after they begin laying do not let them out before nine o'clock in the morning. Ventilate by holes in the end near the roof. In this way they can usually be made to lay in December and until spring. By hatching in an incubator or under hens the ducklings will be out in January and can be kept hatching for three months or longer. Then liberal feeding of soft food and meat with green stuff will fit them for market at ten weeks old. Such young ducks sold last spring at \$2 each, weighing four to five pounds.

ROWEN HAY. Farmers are scarcely inclined to give as mucl credit to the value of rowen hay as they should They pronounce it light and say it has but little substance to it. "It does not spend well" is a very common remark. We know it is light when well cured, and if the feeder gives his animals the same bulk that he would of the first cutting of timothy, he will be apt to feed too little to obtain the best results from it. It is so well liked by the best results from it. It is so well liked by the cattle and sheep that they will sometimes seem to ask for more, even when they have had enough, and it digests more readily and thus sllows them to come to the next meal with a good appetite. The only fair test is in feeding the same weight as would be given of other hay and continue its use for some weeks, marking results. Where we have had enough 10 do this we have

corn, peas and beans. In these, a year or two more in the age of the seed would make but little difference, as they are good at three years old and often longer. Whether these suspicions are correct or not, here is a moral or two for the gardeners. They should save their own seed for these crops when possible, and they should test the seed as to its germinating property and its purity before planting. At least eighty per cent. if good seed should germinate, and if that offered for sale will not do so reject it or only buy it so cheaply that it may be used in much large amount. Where but one-half is good, use doubl the amount or pay more for better seed.

F. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer

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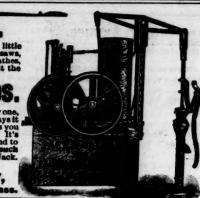
zation 30,654,487.84 A. W. DAMON, President W. J. MACKAY, Secretary

CHAS. E. GALACAR, Vice-Pres't

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

same weight as would be given of other hay and continue its use for some weeks, marking results. Where we have had enough to do this we have seen no reason to think a ton of it was not as valuable as a ton from the first crop. We could obtain as much milk from it as from early cut clover; the sheep cast as vigorous lambs and had as much milk for them, and all young stock would thrive on it. If one has but a little it may be best to use it at only one feeding a day, but we liked to save it to give the cows before they caived and the sheep before they dropped their lambs, or got out to grass in the spring.

The farmers and gardeners have made more complaint this year about their seed having germinated poorly than we ever knew them to do before. We hear it from those who plauted and sowed acres, and from those who have but a few square rods of kitchen garden. It is true that the season has been very unfavorable. The warm and showery weather that is most liked by gardeners has been absent. Long spells of wet weather, followed by a very dry month in May PROBATE COURT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of FANNIE C. HARVEY, late of Cambridge, in said County,

persons interested in the estate of FARMER C. HARVEY, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Mary F. McClure, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of October A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the torenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation, once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHABLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-second day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Superior Court. Middlesex, ss. To the Honorable the Justices of the Superior Court within and for the County of Middlesex:

Respectfully libels and represents JAMES ELMER TAYLOR, of Carlisle, in said County, that he was lawfully married to MINNIE CORDELIA TAYLOR, how of the town of Strong, in the State of Maine, at Bedford, in said County of Middlesex, on the eighteenth day of January, 1885, and thereafterwards your libellant and the said Minnie Cordelia Taylor lived together as husband and wife in this Commonwealth, to wit, at said Carlisle; that your libellant has always been faithful to his marriage vows and obligations, but the said Minnie Cordelia Taylor, being wholly regardless of the same, at said Carlisle, on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1883, without just cause, wilfully and utterly deserted your libellant, which desertion has continued from such time to the date hereof, being more than three consecutive years next prior to the filing of this libel.

Wherefore your libellant prays that a divorce

consecutive years next prior to the filing of this libel.

Wherefore your libellant prays that a divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be decreed between your libellant and the said Minnie Cordelia Taylor.

Dated this seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1963.

JAMES ELMER TAYLOR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

-Middlesex, ss. Superior Court, September 22, COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

—Middlesex, ss. Superior Court, September 22,

A. D. 1903.

Upon the libel aforesaid, it is ordered that the
libeliant notify the libeliee to appear before our
Justices of said Court, at Cambridge, in said
County, on the first Monday of November next,
by causing an attested copy of said libel, and of
the order thereon, to be published in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published
in Boston, in the county of Suffolk, once a week,
three weeks successively, the last publication to
be fourteen days at least before the said last
mentioned day, and that an attested copy of said
libel and order thereon be sent by registered letter to the residence of the libeliee as set out in
the libel, that she may then and there show
cause, if any she have, why the prayer in said
libel set forth should not be granted.

THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

A true copy of the libel and of the order thereon.

Attest:

THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of 1vy Anna Kingsbury, late of Newton, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Anna Theo Kingsbury of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 19 3, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHABLES J. McINTER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

FAMOUS ANNUAL

Autumnal \$ 5

THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1903.

A Special Fast Express on the

BOSTON & ALBANY R. R. leaves the South Station at 8.30 A. M., passing through the most beautiful and prosperous section of Massachusetts to ALBANY, through

BERKSHIRE HILLS. Thence, by either day or night boat down the

HUDSON RIVER. Passing the Catakills, West Point, and the Palisades, arriving in

NEW YORK CITY at 6 A. M. or 6 P. M., Friday, October 9, depending on whether you take the night boat October 8, or the day boat October 9. Thence by the palatial steamers of the

FALL RIVER LINE to Boston, arriving at 7 A. M., either Saturday or Sunday. Nor further particulars address A. S. HANSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

The Last. The Best. Wait for it.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow to sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., so Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of to cent per word only, including name, address or titals. No Diplay. Cash to accompany the

DUFF ROCK cockerels, hene, pullets, \$1 up. WM. MILLER, JR., Acworth, N. H.

HREE HUNDRED hotbed sashes for sale. Enquire of M. H. HUSSEY, North Berwick, Me.

SHROPSHIRES, either sex, also a choice lot of lambs. Chester Whites, some fine young stock. Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded and of the best breeding. SIDNEY SPRAGUE, Falconer, N. Y. BERKSHIRE PIGS, all ages. Hood Farm stock. D. M. STUART, Harrison, Me.

REGISTERED Oxford Down sheep, of both sexes and all ages, for sale cheap. A. BORDWELL & SON, Corfu, N. Y.

OR SALE—Registered Southdown bucks from selected stock. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Amherst, Mass.

FOR SALE—Very fine individual and bred regis-tered-fersey bull caives, 6 to 12 months old, heifers and young cows. Also registered Ohlo Improved White Chester Pigs. T. G. BRONSON, East Hard-wick, Vt.

WANTED—A live, single American man for farm work. Must be good teamster and a hustler. State age and experience. References required Board furnished. Wages \$23 a month. Steady work for the right man. E. H. WAITE, Cobalt, Ct. WANTED to correspond with a young, active, honest man, for position in creamery. Nome knowledge of buttermaking would help secure this permanent position. MONSON CREAMERY, Monson, Mass.

WANTED—A well recommended girl or middle-aged woman for general housework in a small private family. House has all conveniences. Salary \$16 per month. Address BOX 102, East Northfield, Mass.

WANTED—At once, competent, single man on milk route. Permanent position to right man. Must be a good milker. Apply with reference, S. D. NEW ELL, Bristol, Ct. WANTED—Young man for all-round farm work Good milker, single, temperate, references State wages, with board in family. J. H. NELSON Lakeville, Mass.

WANTED—Man and wife, teamster and housework Family 8. \$35. EDGAR HEMINGWAY, Mon towese, Ct.

WANTED — Immediately, good farm hand, good milker and teamster and sober. #20 per month. Also good house girl, #3 per week. H. W. BARNES Dracut, Mass. WANTED—Rel'able man on large poultry farm Must be good teamster, C. E. L. HAYWARD Hancock, N. H.

WANTED-Boy, 15 to 17, good milker. State wages M. D. WHITNEY, Westmingter Depot. Mass. WANTED—Young man for general farm work, who is a good milker. C. E. CALDWELL, Beverly

GIRL to do housework in family of four. No children or invalids. C. H. HOBBS, Gorham N. H. COREMAN on dairy farm. Good place for a worker Give full details in first letter. PROSPECT FARM, South Framingham, Mass.;

OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in .50 Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O.

OR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD, Van Wert, O. WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and TRed Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind.

FOR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will se cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O.

Our Domes.

The Workbox KNITTED INSERTION AND EDGE.

Cast on 15 stitches, knit across plain once 1st row-Four plain, narrow (over, narrow) twice, over, 5 plain. 2d row-All plain, except to purl the loops.

All even rows the same. 3d row-Three plain, narrow, over, nar-

row, over, 1 plain, (over, narrow) twice, 3 5th row-Two plain, narrow, over, narrow, over, 3 plain, (over, narrow) twice, 2

7th row-One plain, narrow, over, narrow, over, 5 plain, (over, narrow) twice, 1

9th row-Three plain (over narrow) twice, 1 plain, narrow, over, narrow, over, 3 plain. 11th row-Four plain, over, narrow, over, knit three together, over, narrow, over, 4

13th row-Five plain, over, 3 together, over, narrow, over, 5 plain. 14th row-Plain. Repeat from first row.

Edge to match-Cast on 13 stitches. 1st row-Slip 1, 1 plain, over, narrow, plain, narrow, over, narrow (over, 1 plain)

2d row-Knit plain, purling loops, all ever rows the same.

3d row-Slip 1, 1 plain, over, narrow, plain, narrow, over, narrow, over, 3 plain over, 1 plain. 5th row-Slip 1, 1 plain, over, narrow, 1

plain, narrow, over, narrow, over, 5 plain, over, 1 plain. 7th row-Slip 1, 1 plain, over, narrow, 3 plain (over, narrow) twice, 1 plain, narrow,

over, narrow. 9th row-Slip 1, 1 plain, over, narrow, 4 plain, over, narrow, over, knit 3 together, over, narrow.

11th row-Slip 1, 1 plain, over, narrow, 5 plain, over, knit 3 together, over, narrow. 12th row-Plain. Repeat from first row. EVA M. NILES.

Queer Foods.

Human nature may be the same the world good deal

For instance, in Arabia horse flesh is a favorite article of food. The flesh of the elephant is partaken of

with zest in certain parts of India. Visit Hindostan and you will find the miserable pariahs contending with dogs and vultures for carrion.

Chinese taste, as we all know, runs to cats, dogs, bears' paws and birds' nests. In the West Indies there is a certain large caterpillar found on the palm tree which is reckoned a luxury of diet, while in Java

the nests of swallows are considered edible Inhabitants of portions of Sweden, Fin land and other countries eat clay with gusto; indeed, it is partaken of in all the countries of the torrid zone.-Philadelphia Ledger.

Luxuriant Hair.

"Nearly every girl can have luxuriant hair if she knows how to cultivate it properly, but ninety-nine out of a hundred are ignorant as to the right methods to employ," said the hairdresser to President Roose velt's family, in conversation with a New York Tribune reporter, while in the city recently. "The principal thing to look to," he continued, "is to keep the hair and scalp thoroughly clean, but not overdo it. For a normal head of hair shampooing once a month is quite sufficient if one is living in the country. In large cities, however, where there is generally a lot of dust and smoke flying around, a shampoo twice a month does no harm.

Many have a habit of putting a lump of soda into the shampooing water, because it on the front lawn is of the same plantmakes the hair fluffy and dries it quickly, ing. One of the dearest ornaments of the I never advise my women patrons to do that, place, a cedar tree that stood directly opfor the reason that it renders the hair brittle and fades the color. The best shampoo 'powder' I know of is the yolk of an tumn from the Virginia creeper, set out by water. This, when rubbed well into the to a hard blow a year or so ago. The stricken scalp by the tips of the fingers, cleanses the | trunk was raised and restored to place, and scalp perfectly, besides acting as a tonic to the hair. I may say, however, that if it is not washed off thoroughly with several rinsing waters-two waters, at least-it be-

"The best way of shampooing the hair is always to turn it over the face after brushing it well up from the back. Then, when it is washed, divide it by a parting through the centre of the head, and let it fall down over the shoulders after squeezing out all the water possible by twisting it tightly. The hair should never be dried quickly by sitting in front of a stove. A little gentle fanning is the best way, but first rub a little alcohol into the roots. This prevents catching cold. Rub the hair with warm towels and when perfectly dry divide it into strands, and comb out the tangles, begin-

Plain cold water is undoubtedly the best tonic for the hair, and the scalp should be massaged every morning, for, say, five minutes, with the fingers dipped in cold water. A gentle pulling of the hair against the roots is also a good thing, in that it stimulates the circulation. The hair, too, and morning with a long, stiff bristled

He then gave the following lotion for dandruff, which he claims to be effective: One teaspoonful of powdered borax, half a teaspoonful flour of sulphur, six ounces of rosewater and one ounce of spirits of rosemary.'

Cure for Hay Fever. Dr. F. R. Stowell of Worcester, Mass.

contributes to the New York Medical Journal a suggestion for the cure, or at least for the relief of hay fever so simple-so absurdly simple, people who have suffered for years from that most vicious of the minor maladies may be inclined to say-that one searches carefully through his article for a hint that he is only joking. But the search is vain; the writer is evidently quite serious, and he is cor mendably cautious as well, for he admits that his suggestion is as yet worthy of investigation rather than of acceptance, and his object in presenting it is chiefly to acquire further information from the test its efficacy. It seems that the doctor has himself been a hay fever victim, and study of his own case led him to doubt the relation of the disease with any of the flow ering plants commonly supposed to cause it.
"This summer," he says," it occurred to me,
from the paroxysmal character of the outbursts and from the fact that they were often absent under seemingly similar con ditions to those under which they occurred, that it was a disease of the nervous system and also that it was not due to some irriand also that it was not due to some irritant deposited in the nasal mucosa. I then began to search for some factor which was present at this time of the year and absent at other times. The rays of the sun are just now the strongest. There are more actinic rays than at any other season. It

occurred to me that they might be the exciting cause, and that the condition was a reflex set up through the eye." Some references, not very enlightening to the layman, to the lenticular and Gasserian gangli and the trifacial nerve, then supply the tor's theory with an anatomical basis, and he hastens to reveal that after an at tack lasting several days he found instant relief in—wearing smoked glasses! "More-over," he adds, "the condition returned if I went out in the sun without the glasses only to be relieved again by putting them Tried on a few other patients, the glasses gave some relief in each instance.

Marion Harland's Garden.

Marion Harland comes of a race of garden lovers. Down in Virginia, at the old home stead—now passed into alien hands—the white jessamine planted and trained by he grandmother still runs over the window of the room in which that stately dame died and in the family burying ground the jon quils set out by her hands flourish and bloom most freely in the corner where she was laid to rest in 1820.

The mother of Marion Harland had not only the love for gardens, and all that therein is, but she had also the "grower's Other women might buy sturdy plants from florists, set them out, care for them according to rule and precept, yet see them fade and die. Her children used to say that their mother would pluck a spray that hung over a wall she passed on her way to market, and thrust it into her pocket with her purse and her keys and other small belongings. It would lie there until she reached home. Then, as she went up the garden path, she would stop, make a hole in the bed at the side of the walk with her finger, stick in the battered sprig, and sa , There! Grow!" which it invariably proeeded to do.

With such forerunners Marion Harland would have gone counter to her cherished belief in heredity if she had not loved gardens and growing things. But it was a good while after her marriage before she had a chance to give free scope to this predilection. The first three years of her marover, but tastes in matters of cuisine vary a ried life she spent, to be sure, in her husband's country parish in Virginia, but as a young wife, and a clergyman's wife at that, she had too much to keep her thoughts and hands filled to leave sufficient leisure for the diversions of the garden. When she left her Southern home and came North with her husband, just before the war, it was to a city parish, where the possibilities of floriculture were limited by the range of the orthodox " back yard."

Other persons have country houses with gardens more costly and more ambitious than that over which reigns Marion Harland. What differentiates hers from so many others is that it is, in very truth, a souvenir garden. A walk with her among the plots and borders is not like a stroll among most flower beds. So many of the plants have their stories that, if one would earn even a fair share of their former habitations and the circumstances under which they were acquired, the listener and narrator must adjourn to the veranda and finish the account where they can sit in comfort and gaze at the lovely lake and mountain view spread out before them.

If one began with the very beginning of the souvenir growths, the history would lead off with the giant wistaria which drapes the veranda and the whole front of the house with a violet mist in blossom time and with a green curtain during the rest of the summer. For this vine came from the old plantation down in Virginia, and was brought here and set out by Marion Harland's mother. When she planted it, it knew better not to grow, her daughter will tell von. The beautiful tree wistaria posite the house and was a cone of vivid green in summer and of living flame in augg beaten in a cupful of cold or tepid the same hands as the wistaria, fell a victim other vines are now striving to cover it. But the old creeper that was once its glory is gone.

All the vines that climb over the house have their stories. The honeysuckles have one, the clematis has another, the American ivies possess a third. The last named came from roots from Springfield, Mass. where Dr. and Mrs. Terhune lived for som years. The parent vines grew on the house of the late Samuel Bowles of Springfield Republican fame, and were playfully named for different members of the Bowles family Their growth was so vigorous, their blending so harmonious that long ago their identity was lost, and all are now known simply as the " Bowles vines." - Christine Terhune Herrick, in the Delineator.

Eating Before Sleeping.

A short time since physicians held the eating of food immediately before retiring almost a crime. The old theory is quite ex ploded. One medical journal, in commenting on the subject recently, said that while it is not good, as a matter of fact, to go to bed with the stomach so loaded that the should be brushed for ten minutes night undigested food will render one restless, still, something of a light, palatable nature in the stomach is one of the best aids to quietude and rest. The process of digestion goes on in sleep with as much regularity as when one is taking violent exercise to aid it, and so something in the stomach is very desirable for the night's rest. Some phyicians have declared, indeed, that a good deal of the prevalent insomnia is the result of an unconscious craving of the stomach frightened by the opinion that they must not eat before going to bed, or who have, like many nervous women, been keeping themselves in a state of semi-starvation. Nothing is more agreeable on retiring for the night than to take a bowl of hot broth, like oatmeal gruel, or some good, nourishing soup. It is a positive aid to nervous people, and induces peaceful slumbers. This is especially the case during cold winter nights, when the stomach craves warmth as much as any other part of the body. Even a glass of hot milk is grateful to the palate on such occasions, but a bowl of light, wellcooked gruel is better, and during the cold months of winter should be the retiring food of every woman who feels, as many do, the need of food at night.

Domestic Hints.

MACARONI WITH TOMATO SAUCE. To prepare macarons with tomato sauce in Neapolitan fashion, holl in an abundance of salted water three-quarters of a pound of macaroni for three-quarters of an hour. Then drain it and put in a saucepan with a cupful of rich brown gravy and a cupful of tomato sauce. Make

An apple batter pudding is made by sileing tart apples into a deep dish, adding sugar and a little water, and baking until nearly tender enough. Prepare the batter by sifting together two cups of flour, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt. Beat an egg and mix it with a cupful of milk half a cupful of sugar and a it with a cupful of milk, half a cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Stir the our into this mixture and pour the batter over the apples. Bake about twenty minutes and serve with whipped cream or a sweet sauce. This pudding may be made with berries, fresh or

Baked quinces are wholesome and delicious Core and pare them and put them in a deep earthen dish. Fill the cavities with sugar and a little grated lemon rind. Add water in abundance, as the quince is a very dry fruit. Cover closely and bake in a moderate oven until tender and a fine red. Serve cold with whipped cream. Baked quinces and apples may also be used in combination, baking until very soft, or cored apples may be stuffed with bits of quince cooked tender and then baked with plenty of water in the baking-dish. SOFT CARAMELS.

One quart (or two pounds) of brown sugar, one-half pint of milk, one-third cup of butter, one-half cake of chocolate are the ingredients. Boil for soft caramels nine minutes, then remove from the fire and stir steadily for five minutes, but not until the mixture is so stiff that it will not pour into a pan. Mark off into squares. This candy

Hints to Housekeepers. Colored muslins, it is said, should be iron with a somewhat cooler iron than is used for

white clothes, as the too great heat is liable to The neatest, cleanest and most conv

receptacles for supplies of almost every kind cereals, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, etc., are glass fruit jars with screw tops. Ants and beetle will shun a pantry where this system is followed and it has the special advantage of keeping th cook or the housekeeper informed concerning he stock, the transparent jars showing at a glar exactly how much of each article is at hand.

We are accustomed to freshen salads and other vegetables by soaking in cold water, bu not every one knows that most fruits are vastly mproved by being treated in the same I Pears, peaches and like thin-skinned fruits likewise berries, should never be soaked, bu olums, melons, bananas, and even grapes benefi by the process. Tomatoes and cubers are nade over, so to speak .- New York Post.

In spite of prejudice, the Japanese paper serviette is making headway, and perhaps it would become even more popular if it were not for its brilliant decoration, which rather jars upon the taste of people who associate the re-finements of the table with spotless white linen. But the paper handkerchief, continues the Ho pital, has even greater claims upon our approba A handkerchief which is merely mental adjunct to a lady's toilette is all very well, but there is no innate daintiness about th mouchoir and its uses. The washing of one which has seen the service for which i was intended is by no means a task for the fastidious, and with our increasing knowl edge of the spread of disease it is a question it is not a reasonable sanitary precaution that all should be de-troyed. If that idea once got into the public mind, the future of the pa handkerchief should be assured. . paper mouchoir, which can be burned when done with, appeals to us on the score of economy, as well as that of convenience. The convenience of them for travelers is obvious.

A novel way to put up corn for winter is as follows: Cut the uncooked corn from the cob. Pack it in a small, clean cask, with salt, putting in a layer of corn and then a layer of salt, and be put in at intervals, and if there is not enough corn sufficiently, add occasionally a pint of water. Keep a heavy weight on top of the corn to keep it below the brine, and cover the cask when it is full with the oth, putting a board over the whole. Corn that is put up in this way will keep all winter and it is said to be more wholesome than canned corn. It must be taken out of the brine and soaked for a day or two in one or two waters pefore it is cooked for the table. Small ears of corn are sometimes preserved in this way on the ns, asparagus and egg plant may be similarly treated.

Flatirons will not rust if they are waxed before hey are put away, as the little film of wax pre of the air which produces rust When the irons have been allowed to rust they hould be scoured with a little salt after bein

Fashion Notes.

••• The bell-shaped sleeve predominates on all except the severest tailor gowns. With the wide sleeves are worn undersleeves of transparent materials, lace or chiffon principally. Of course, when blouses are worn under the jackets of of these gowns no undersleeves are needed. An attractive cloth gown of navy blue has a three-pieced skirt consisting of a plain top, a plaited flounce and a panel front. The flounce is out-lined by a heavily stitched band of blue taffeta. There is no jacket or blouse to the gown, but in-stead a circular shoulder cape, which falls half-way to the waist line. This is laced across the front by hunter's green velvet strap: edged with gold braid. A blouse of coffee-colored lace is worn. This is made over a lining of white silk veiled with coffee-colored chiffon

. One sees a number of these abbreviated cribed, departed from the jacket form altogether The long coat is not looked upon with favor at all in Paris, and, while American women now dress very much as they please, regardless of Paris, so many of the most beautiful gowns con from the French capital that the styles admired there are more or less in evidence everywhere Therefore the short jacket. A dark gray zibe-line gown is made with a five-gored skirt, with a panel front and a box-plaited flounce fluishing e side gores and continuing in below the other nels. The panel front and the gores where the flounce joins are trimmed with narrow velvet bands. The bolero is very short and has box-plaited panels inserted in the front. Crosswise velvet bands outline a yoke effect, and the bellshaped sleeves are trimmed with velvet ba A biouse of silver gray chiffon, pin tucked, is worn with this gown

••• For wear with tailor suits, waists of silk, chiffon or silk muslin the color of the cloth will e admired for the harmonious effect they help to sustain. Bits of the cloth are frequently introduced into the thin material in the form of diamonds or scroll designs. Or else a bit of trim-ming corresponding to the trimming on the dress s used in the yoke or collar of the blouse.

. Deep brown silk fringe trims a cape and tole of very dark blended mink. In fact about half the fur capes and shoulder pieces are trimmed with fringe

*• Every one is wearing long drapery veils, and to almost every one the fashion is exceedingly becoming. Some of these veils are as long as three yards. Black, brown, navy blue and dark green are favorite colors, but one sees white, pink, pale bule, yellow and mauve. There is an art in adjusting a long vell, and at many of the good shops where made vells and veiling are sold instructions are given in the correct way of putting them on

. Many of the new wraps, especially those designed for evening wear, appear in variations of the old-fashioned dolman shape. Some of these are merely wide capes with sleeves introduced in the folds of the garment. A very elaboration of the second of the

Simmer the whole for forty-five minutes and strain it through a puree sieve. Add aix good mushrooms, a small piece of red tongue cut in dice shape. Season the macaroni with pepper and salt, adding a quarter of a pound of grated Parmesan cheese. Pour the sauce of tomatoes and gravy over the macaroni and serve it very hot.

APPLE BATTER PUDDING.

An apple batter pudding is made by sileing

s ment.

• • • Broadtail cloth, wonderfully like the fur itself, furnishes the material for another white evening wrap. This one is a coat made quite full around the bottom. It is three-quarters length and is lined with white taffets. There is a deep cape and stole of white cloth in a cut-out pattern, heavy white slik outlining the design. The flowing sleeves have deep cuffs of the cloth. There is a band of narrow blue Persian trimming introduced in the stand-up collar, and this extends down the front of the garment just inside.

• • • The same house sent to the Fashion Show

. The same house sent to the Fashion Shor several haudsome fur wraps. One, which at tracted attention was a waist-length cape with bell sleeves. This wrap was made of squirrels, heads, hundreds of which were required to fur-nish this one wrap. The bottom of the cape is finished with a deep fringe of chenille, called which is figure the creat take of the fire chinc.lla fringe, the exact shade of the fur.

ths, or until the winter sets in, are alm variably small. Toques and turbans predomi nate, and there are many three-cornered effects.
All these are mounted on bandeaus, which raise
them well up on the head. A peculiar shape seen them well up on the nead. A peculiar snape seen a great deal must have been suggested by the late cup races. It is almost a perfect boat shape, the pointed or bow end extending over the face and the stern flattened down over the hair in the back. As a rule, these hats are trimmed very little and are made of elaborately manip naterials, silk, velvet, braids and ribbon. A black hat in one of these shapes departs from the wrong way. The interior of the boat is filled with a large shaded pink ostrich feather.

. A brilliant little turban is made entirely of ie velvet rose-shaped petals, rather loc sewn, and yet having a trim appearance. The only trimming is a very large green parrot which is attached to one side of the turban, almost covering it.

.*. Birds trim the majority of hats. If the Aun Society had not been so successful in their protective measures, the shopper would have reason to fear the almost complete extinc-tion of bird life to trim this season's millinery. In fact, practically all the birds and feather worn nowadays are manufactured products on fowls furnishing the material

. There is another side to the agitation Millinery Trade Review says in this connection: Austria feather manufacturers, se the artificial flower makers and the whole body of Vienese milliners, have called a meet to protest against the action of the lea ociety ladies of the country in banishing birds facturers say that the new custom is not due to any humanitarian consideration, but is a mere freak of fashion, entailing heavy responsibility on those responsible for it. It is hoped that this agitation will secure a cancellation of society's decree. The chief contention in behalf of the feather industry is that the non-use of feather and other trimmings threatens the very existence of large numbers of skilled workers who are on the verge of loss of employment at the most critical time of the year.

•• A beautiful hat of plum-colored velvet illustrates one of the charming combinations this trying color is capable of when put with a suitable contrasting hue. The hat is a three-cornered shape with a medium wide, irregular brim. The brim is turned up sharply on one side, with a two pale blue ostrich feathers. The shorter feather curls upward towards the crown of the hat, while the longer one curls under the brim and lies on the hair of the wearer. . While pale blue is the best of contrasting

lors to put with plum, pale pink, maize, and me shades of cerise are very good. White is siways agreeable with these pro Accompanying a plum-colored velvet gown was seen a stole boa of white marabout profusely trimmed with tiny white ostrich tips. The effect

... The amount of handwork on the present day elaborate gown is amazing. A white mported gown for evening occasions is literally built of white chiffon and lace, substance bel given to the airy fabrics by a touch of pink ar canary yellow velvet. The skirt of the gown is pin tucked in a deep hip yoke, and has wide lac same lace heads the tucked flounce and finishe it around the bottom. The lace bands are spangled in gold and steel, and are overlaid with chenille and velvet. A narrow fold of pink and another of yellow velvet finish the botto skirt and outline the decolletage. The bodice is composed of spangled lace fastened here and there with daisies made of baroque pearls. . Lace is no longer elaborate enough in itself

o satisfy the wearers of hand-made gowns. On sees painted and embroidered lace, spangled lace, lace with the design outlined in colored or black silks, and lace combinations of all kinds and descriptions. It cannot be denied that some of the effects obtained are very charming. A gown of deep yellow lace and biscuit-colored velvet has its beauty greatly enhanced by a lace front of the gown. The stole is of heavy yellow ace, overlaid with brilliantly colored o chids, cu from velvet and fastened to the lace sm and invisibly, as if pasted on. Dark mink tail

• An imported evening or dinner dress at the Fashion Show is of white net dotted with black chenille spots. The plain, tight-fitting skirt has a fitted knee flounce of white all-over is is also sewn with tiny Rhinestone spangles and ppliqued with pink and green chenille flowe clusters. A wavy outline of green chenille heads the flounce. The bodice is made with a deep bertha of the trimmed and spangled lace, and the sleeve caps are of the same. The sleeves are cascades of plain, white chiffon, trimmed with white lace. The underslip is pink taffeta.

•• The magenta shades are coming into favor again. They are rather crude and hot by themselves, but combine excellently with wood brown white, and certain shades of blue and purple Hats made from several shapes of mag

•°• A stylish gown for the street is a gray velvet fleeked with black in a chinchilla effect. It
has a tucked skirt, the shallow tucks flat with
French knots of red silk. Around the bottom of the shaped flounce is a row of diamond-shaped pieces of red cloth, on which is stitched a hol-lowed diamond of black velvet. A second row of pieces hands the flounce. There is a shalow hip yoke of black and red, and the short polero jacket is combined with cloth of a similar An under bodice of heavy white lace is worn with the gown.

... Lace and maline hats will be worn in the ing during the fall, and probably through the winter. The lace hats are very often con ned with velvet to give them substance. One of the prettiest seen lately is a black guipure hat with a small crown and a very wide flaring brim, and with black velvet. Around the crown are several folds of black tuile, doubled, surrounded by a wired an i twisted fold of velvet. From the back of the crown, pointed forward, are two black ostrich plumes. . The shops are offering fascinating little

undersleeves of transparent materials, to be worn with short-sleeved boleros. These are often used on evening dresses, where the gown transparent sleeves sometimes fall to the writin a series of billowy puffs and frills, but con monly stop at the elbow.

•• Canada mink, combined with brown chiffon

akes a pretty turban. The top of the crown is of the fur, while the sides are composed of folds of chiffon. The box brim of mink is headed by a band of e mine, and a sweeping brown Paradise bird plume trims the left side.

itier than when the usual silk lining is ployed.-N. Y. Evening Post.

The World Beautiful. Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget.

"The inviolate soul is in perpetual telegraphi has earlier information, a private dispatch which relieves him of the terror which presses on the rest of the community."—Emerson.

"I confess, indeed, that I have often felt as though this present Age were even unduly favored, as though no future revelation and calm could equal the joy of this great struggle from doubt into certainty, from the materialism or agnosticism which accompany the first advance of science, into the deeper scientific conviction that there is a deathless soul in man. I can imagine no other crisis of such deep delight. Endless are the varieties of lofty joy. In the age of Thales, Greece knew the delight of the first dim notion of the cosmic unity and law. In the age of Christ, Europe felt the high authentic message from a world beyond our own. In our own age we reach the perception that such mes sages may become continuous and progressive, that between seen and unseen there is a channel and fairway which future generations may learn to widen and to clarify. Nay, in the infinite uni-verse man now feels, for the first time, at home. The worst fear is over; the true security is won The worst fear was the fear of spiritual extinc tion or spiritual solitude; the true security is in the telepathic law."-F. W. H. Myers. "Meanwhile what are we to do?" asks Sir liver Lodge; "to inquire, to criticise, to

discover, but also to live,—to live this life here and now: aided thereto, it may be. by a laboriously acquired certainty that rule. It is made of sliky felt, something like a it is only an interlude to a more splenman's slik hat, with the surface brushed the did drama." It is difficult to conceive the possibility of any doubt regarding the future life; still it exists in the minds of many people, and if the spirit-ual intuition and the absolute faith in the Divine promise are lacking, the scientific proof of the actual demonstration of life beyond death is invaluable. For the profound conviction, the complete realization of actual immortality; of the fact that the true life is entirely independent of the physical existence; that death is merely incidental in human experience, and a event that in nowise changes the relations and the responsibilities of the individual,this conviction places the entire panora of life on a new plane and renders itself a focus from which every aspiration as well as every effort are arranged in truer relation to the conditions of progress, Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago, in one of his illuminating sermons, said:-

"Why should we, when the inevitable comes,-that which we know in the nature of things is the unquestioned lot of all of us,-yield to such wild rebellious grief as is so often witnessed? Let us in life prepare not only for our own death, but for the death of those near and dear to us. Who is to go first we know not, but let all arm themselves beforehand with that holy fortitude that will enable the survivors to accept unhesitatingly the unfinished task, and to bend willingly the shoulder to the added burden. Selfishness in tears is no more

noble than selfishness in smiles. Let the tears of the sorrowing be illumined with love, and they become crystal lenses showing forth in magnified and clearer outline the present duty, the near opportunity, the deathless life, the endless love, the life in God, with man, for truth, the life that is free from the terrors of the grave, the life that is now eternal, triumphant, and ever

The more significant life begins when the life in this world ends. The physical world. which is the environment of the physical body, is the crude and rudimentary condition out of which springs the new and more important life, and the realization of this truth lends reality to every experience, as well as invests it with the exhibaration of hope and an imaginative grasp of the fair future.

All study of the spiritual nature in man panels down the front and sides. A band of the is inextricably united with the study of the universe. The powers and the possibilities | means, as by coagulating with sulphate of alumi of the soul are conditioned by its successive ethereal in proportion to the development of spiritual energy, which alone is life. Science that is continually penetrating the laws of the universe and revealing its mysteries, offers an increasing illumination on the nature and destiny of human life.

Nor is there any limit to the quest of knowledge. The far horizon line of yesterday is the middle distance of today. The life that now is and that which is to come is all one life, unbroken by the change we call death. This is the preparatory phase where the soul is learning how to live; but the real living comes on the next 'plane, and with the energy and the resources of this plane with which we are in touch here and now is carried on in the degree to which we have become spiritually conscious of it As humanity develops the two worlds draw nearer together in mutual recognition and elpful companionship. "The inviolate soul is in perpetual communication with the source of events." In proportion as one lifts up his heart to God does he already enter into the purer and nobler life of the spiritual world.

The Branswick, Boston.

The Movement Countryward.

The unexpectedly warm weather of the past week has thrown into high relief the wisdom of those well-to-do Americans who have adopted country life as the more satisfactory mode of living. Now that the inventions and improvements of the past century have helped to dissolve distance such a life is not only possible, but extreme that the inaccessible town and the isolated citizen are almost unknown. Of this, as of 1844 he spoke in his lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston of a time when Americans would blend their æsthetic and domestic impulses in the choice of country homesteads. He pointed out that Europe, with its aristocrati had a landed gentry, men of the ibest stock and the best culture, whose interest and pride it was to remain half the year on their estates, and to fill them with every convenience and ornament. Such homes, he contended, served admirable educational influences to the surrounding population. Such country life, gendered patriotism. The only fine art he saw left to his countrymen was the art of landscape gardening. Emer-son did not live to see this profession well established in America, but he did live to see many city people say, as did he when he withdrew to his peaceful place at Concord, Goodbye, proud world, I'm going home.

Then, however, it was only the rich and the retired who could have a country home. Now, even the average business man may so indulge himself. Electricity has worked this wonder. The broomstick train goes everywhere, bringing with it towards the day's close hundreds of eager men and

transparent garment. The effect is much lighter women to whom home means a sweet green lodge in a wilderness, no less satisfying because not vast. Here, too, the schools are so good that the town need not be sought again even when little children ne to gladden the new establishment. And books by the fireside five evenings a week accent the more pleasantly the sixth evening,-Saturday, probably,-when the wife comes in town to dine with her husband as in sweetheart days, and the two afterwards to the theatre or to a concert After a return on the late train and the additional sleep Sunday morning affords comes the weekly worship in the little country church, where everybody $k \, \mathrm{now}$ everybody else, where the music is \sup plied by neighbors' boys and girls in black cassocks and white cottas, instead of by a paid quartette in fashionable garb, and where the preacher, if not great, is good and helpful. Then the Sunday dinner, the one leisurely meal of the week, which the father eats with the baby, is a feast indeed, and it is small wonder that, when the city friends drive out on Sunday afternoon for a little visit, the commuter tells them enthusiastically that the country

is the only place in which to live.

The quiet, the pure air, the freedom from dust, and the freshness of the garden supplies are a few of the advantages that he urges upon them in support of this, but he knows very well that these do not express at all adequately the superb lift that comes to him from life in a spot where he can hear things grow, talk to his child about the birds and listen in the calm happiness of a real home to these voices of the the hearing of which makes man a creature far above the brute order of creation Seek to have less rather than more, counselled Thomas a Kempis. But he did not mean less of sky space, less of undulating meadows, less of God's free air. Rather did he mean less of the influences which were stifling the poet when, looking out in the world, he sang: Every prospect pleases and only man is vile

Popular Science.

-A curious phenomenon has been noticed in the tropics that can never be seen at higher lati-tudes. A mining shaft at Sombrerete, Mexico, is almost exactly on the Tropic of Cancer, and at noon on June 21, the sun shines to the bottom, lighting up the well for a vertical depth of 110 feet or mo Of the many wants now felt in the arts, few

are more important than that of a satisfactory paint for iron and other metals. Thousands of tons of paints are used annually on bridges and other structures, but it is pointed out that no nd tried gives perfect protection. The perfect paint must be tenacious, pliable, ad-hesive, inert and proof against moisture, oxygen and the fumes from burning coal.

—The so-called "aerogen stone" of M. Georges
Joubert is stated to con ain specially compressed peroxide of calcium or potassium, with a perman ganate, a hyperchlorite and some salt of copper or nickel. When placed in water, it is decomposed without heat, giving off chemically pure oxygen. This discovery supplies us with oxygen tablets, of which a pound will yield twenty to thirty gallons of oxygen, and which can be used in a submarine boat or other close space as needed to keep the free oxygen in the atmosphere at its normal pro-

-The usual color of water-greenish yellow to reddish brown-is now known to be due to dissolved substances from decaying vegetation, but particles in suspension-usually often containing iron—may be a cause of the color. The depth of tint is estimated by comparison with a mixture of platinum and cobalt states Dr. A. E. Bostwick, the unit being the color given to one million parts of water by of platinum. As a rule, water near steep rocks. with few trees, show less than twenty units of color; near steep wooded or cultivated slopes, twenty to fifty units; near similar, but gentle slopes, five to one hundred; and in swamps, one hundred to five hundred, or even more. In the United States, Northern waters are more highly colored than Southern. Filtering does not re move the color, and, as brownish water-though rarely harmful-is objected to for drinking, the coloring matter is often removed by chemical

num.

—During the last few years much ingenuity has been expended upon apparatus for studying the operations of the hu these operations is measured by a chronoscope invented by Prof. J. W. Fitz of Harvard; and he has also devised a location reaction apparatus for recording quickness in touching a suddenly lisclosed object, the effect of baseb raining being thus made evident. The algometer of Professor Cattell measures the intensity of pressure causing pain. Professor Mosso's ergo-graph records the phenomena of work and atigue; and his plethysmograph shows the varying volume of the arm under different conditions. Many torms of apparatus have been produced by Dr. E. W. Seripture of Yale. These record the ime lost by a runner after being signalled; the reactions in fencing; the least noticeable pressure; the location of hot and cold spots; the interval between steps and time of the feet upon the oor, and other interesting phenomena

—An old dream of the chemist is the artificial conversion into plant food of nitrogen from the air. In the latest development of the Pradley process, on which the inventor has been at work several years, a special electrical machine makes and breaks 414,000 arcs a minute, the nitrous gas thus formed from atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen being collected in water or directly comned with potash or soda.

The new picture-transmitting apparatus of

A. Korn depends upon peculiarities of vacuum discharges. At a certain degree of exhaustion, these discharges are very sensitive to slight changes of circuit resistance, and the rays emitted have extraordinary photo-chemical activity. The picture to be sent is divided into small squares, each being projected in turn upon a m cell. In the receiver a sensitive plate is moved past an aperture transmitting the X-rays at a rate corresponding to that of the original picture at the sending end, and the current variations due to the lights and shadows falling upon ly desirable. The telephone, the electric in turn changes the length of the sparkcar and the rural free delivery take so many city conveniences into rural districts ing illumination of the squares exposed rethat the inaccessible town and the isolated four hundred squares have been successfully sent, the impression of each square being given many another development of modern life, in two seconds, and it is expected that exposure will be shortened to a tenth of a second.

—No pressure yet reached destroys all bac-teria. Milk has been subjected recently to press was not completely sterilized, although a brie compression under seventy to one hundred tons to the inch delayed souring twenty-four to sixty hours, and a pressure of ninety tons per inch for an hour caused the milk to keep from four to six days. As odd tastes and odors were soon acquired, it seems that some kinds of b killed, while others survived the tremendous

.. God permits temptation because it does for us what the storms do for the oaks—it roots us; and what the fire does for the painting on porce-lain—it makes us permanent. You never know that you have a grip on Christ or that He has a grip on you so well as when the devil is using all his force to attract you from Him; then you feel the pull of Christ's right hand.—F. B. Meyer.
....The world is enlarged for us not by new
objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have.—R. W. Emerson.

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All forms of cancer or tumor, internal or external cured by soothing, balmy oil, and without pain of disfigurement. No experiment, but successfully used ten years. Write to the home office of the originator for free book—DR. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

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-Dr. L. H.

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A half to a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a fiannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and ach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Fainting Attacks, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headwith Ready Relief placed over the stomach and

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Doetry.

TWO SONNETS My Minstrel. A Memory.

I. A minstrel violin-voiced once dwelt with me Whose Soul, abrim with ecstasy of June, Was with all earth and all the heavens in tune. nd sang with birds that sang on every tree, blew from dandelion's heart with glee, Where a gold sun had set its fleecy moon And chased the butterflies lit up with no

sprang out on the hills with laughter clear And sprang still on the echoing laugh to meet
And caught the foam of glad brooks tossing near, And trod the universe with flying feet
The music of its millions notes to hear, and made, himself, the symphony complete.

And frolicked with the west winds, glad and

Untired, the minstrel slept Memorial day; I could not keep him, at the bugle's sound, From leaping out to Death, that, sunrise crowned, Bore him, white limbed and beautiful, away. Hushed by the muffled beat of drums, he lay, Like one who in a happy dream had found The Universe he yearned in Eden's ground, And was content his flying feet to stay;— Deathless is Death, for never through the

years Have I forgotten the look his young eyes bore, As prescient they were not meant for tears; Or the strange rapture of the smile he wore
In that white dream, wherein he trod the

But—am importunate of Heaven, no more.

MRS. WHITON-STONE.

FAIR DAY. Old Farmer Boggs of Boggy Brook Went to the County Fair, And with his wife he strolled around To see the wonders there.
"That horse," he said, "Gray Eagle Wing,

Will take the highest prize: And better to my eyes.
He is, I know, what folks call slow,—
It's far the safest way to go.
Some men, perhaps, might think it strange,
I really should not like to change.

"And those fat oxen .- Buck and Bright Don't have so large a girth, No match like them, just to a hair; But I know what they're worth. They're good to plow and good to draw, You stronger pullers never saw, And always mind my 'gee' and 'haw.' Some folks, perhaps, might think it strange, I really shouldn't want to change.' That Devon heifer cost, I heard,

A thousand dollars; now, Said Mrs. Boggs, " my Crumple Horn Is just as good a cow. Her milk I'm sure's the very best, Her butter is the yellowest.
Some folks, perhaps, might think it strange,
I really shouldn't want to change.

"Those premium hogs," said Mrs. Boggs, "My little Cheshire pig Is better than the best of them,

Although he's not so big, And that young Jersey is not half So pretty as old Brindle's calf; Nor is there in the poultry pen As Speckled Wings so good a hen!" As Farmer Boggs to Boggy Brook Rode homeward from the Fair, He said, " I wish my animals Had all of them been there; And, if the judges had been wise,

ve taken every prize -Marian Douglas.

THE LESSON.

I teach The earth and soil To them that toil, The hill and ten, That live just here;

The plants that grow. The winds that blow. The streams that run, In rain and sun Throughout the year;

And then I lead Thro' wood and mead. Thro' mould and sod, Out unto God. With love and cheer

I teach Dr. L. H. Bailey, president Cornell College of Agriculture. At close of address before con-vention of American Pomological Society, Boston, Sept. 10.

THE SEVEN AGES OF HAIR. At first the baby's fuzzy crown,

Protected by its cap of down. And then the youngster's curly mop That's never known the barbershop. The schoolboy, next, his head must strip To have a summer "fighting clip." No shears the football age profane-The halfback wears a shaggy mane, The first white hairs evoke a sigh; The beau's convinced that he must dye. Still vain, though older, he's appalled To note that he is nearly bald. Senile, yet sprightly as a grig, He dons the undeceptive wig.

LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN.

When the sun has left the hill-top And the daisy fringe is furled, When the birds from wood and meadow In their hidden nests are curled, Then I think of all the babies

That are sleeping in the world. There are babies in the highlands,

And babies in the low, There are pale ones wrapped in furry skins On the margin of the snow, And brown ones naked in the isles, Where all the spices grow.

And some are in the palace On a white and downy bed, And some are in the garret With a clout beneath their head,

And some are on the cold hard earth, Whose mothers have no bread. O, little men and women, Dear flowers yet unblown-

O, little kings and beggars Of the pageant yet unshown— Sleep soft and dream pale dreams now,

Tomorrow is your own.

—Laurence Alma Tadema.

Enough if something from our hands have power To live and act and serve the future hour, And if, as towards the silent tomb we go, Through Faith, through Love, and Hope's trans cendent power, We feel that we are greater than we know.

Miscellaneous.

A Culinary Waterloo.

Mrs. Newton took a last peep at herself in the dining-room mirror and gave her veil a little

" Now, boys, you know I won't be back before nine," she said, lifting her skirt with a silken swish. "Ar you sure you're equal to getting yourselves something to eat, or shall I have two starving relatives to feed on my return?"

Newton caught up a silver tray from the side-board and struck a haughty attitude. "Don't think for a minute that I spent two ears as head waiter at Sherry's for nothing! Wait till you see us distinguish ourselves. We're only too anxious to build something decent to eat since the last girl left, eh, Jack?

eat since the last girl left, eh, Jack?"

Jack Murray nodded with a grin. "Scrambled eggs, salads and shredded doormats, likewise canned arrangements and angel food, while all right at intervals, begin to pall as daily nourishment. You're all right Polly, you look stunning. ment. You're all right Polly, you look stunning, ornament to any apartment, grace any occasion, however swell, but truth compels me to say that you can't cook."

"The dinner which we shall serve tonight," began Newton, impressively, "will be a triumph in the culinary line."

"If there's any special dish you're fond of we'll include it in the repertoire."

include it in the repertoire."

"Thanks, awfully," replied Mrs. Newton, sweetly. "You boys are such a comfort. I shall be desperately hungry after that sail, so see that you have something nice and bot for me when I come home. Do I look all right, Bobby?"

"Bless your little patent leathers, review." "Bless your little patent leathers, you're a dream of beauty." He kissed her affect onately. "Er—I say, Paul, thought you were going to have dinner with the Nortons. Shall we really save

ething for you omething for you!"
"Yes, dear. If I stayed with them it would be awfully late when I got home, and I couldn't bear to leave you so long. See that he behaves, Jack," she smiled bewitchingly at Murray.

"See here, Jackie," said Newton pensively, "See here, Jackie," said Newton pensively, "she's your cousin, I know, and nobody could object to your kissing her occasionally, but—er— couldn't you do it a little more casually, so to

speak?"

"My, but you're the jealous child!" remarked Jack good-naturedly, slapping him on the shoul der as Mrs. Newton closed the door. "But about that dinner, Bob. I can readily see, even with my l-mited intelligence, that we've got to get out the sauc-pans. No dinner at the Lindens for us tonight, I perceive. Thus perish our fond hopes. Got a cook-book around here anywher-?" replied Newton promptly diving into

"Here," replied Newton, promptly diving into a kitchen cupboard. "'Hints to Young Housewives.' Just the thing we're after. Let's see. H'm—we might take some of that canned beef

H'm—we hight sake some to the control of the contro

"Hanged if I know. Give me three pounds." The butcher flopped a huge slice on the scales. "Dot's tree und a haf. Dot's all right, ain'd

we didn't have something festive. There's a kind of slippery stuff you put hot water on and make puddings of. Here's a package—it's easy, and it had been intimated to them that they could gotheir way. They had been on the wing make puddings of. Here's a package—it's easy, and it had been intimated to them that they could gotheir way. They had been on the wing almost ever since, but at last they were very tired, almost ever since, but at last they were very tired, almost ever since, but at last they were very tired, almost ever since, but at last they were very tired, and it had been intimated to them that they could gotheir way. make puddings of. Here's a package—it's easy, let's make that first. Three cups of boiling water—get the sarcepan, Jack. Hold on—I heard Polly say that was too much water for the stuff. We'll try two cups and a half. Let's hunt

for the potatoes. "Discovered," said Jack promptly, opening a big bag. "I'll cook two for you, two for me, and two for Paul. Thinnest skinned potatoes I ever saw," he continued. "You have to cut half

of 'em away to get them pared." "You're not trying to pare new potatoes? Scrape 'em, man, scrape 'em."

"Oh," said Murray.
"Now, I'll do the handsome," said Newton generously, "and confess that I never knew it myself till Paul told me the other day. How's the gelatine pudding?"

"Thin as lemonade," said Jack cheerfully, lifting the cover," but the directions say it will thicken, and I'm full of faith."

tint? Wonder how Paul manages to keep hers

"Gloves, probably," said Jack laconically. "Guess I'll cut up the potatoes and they'll doquicker. What'll I boil'em in, Bob, and why does she keep one little saucepan in ide nother?" he inquired interestedly.

Bob looked disgusted. "Got an inquiring aven't you? That's a double kettle or boiler-I forget which. Get a single saucepan for the potatoes and pour some of that water off "What a display of knowledge! Pity you

couldn't tell how much steak three normal

"H'm. I'd like to see any one deceive Paul. How do you want it cooked? I might light one

"I'm. I'd like to see any one deceive Paul.

How do you want it cooked? I might light one of the burners and hold it over the flame on the toaster."

"That wouldn't be neat, and, besides, you'd lose all the juice. Just light the oven, put it on the grate, the juice drops into the pan—and the grate, the juice drops into the pal—and there's your grave. How's the gelating and queen began laying eggs, and as she juid on a second to see the pale in the gelating and queen began laying eggs, and as she juid on the pale in t toaster."
"That wouldn't be neat, and, besides, you'd lose all the juice. Just light the oven, put it on the grate, the juice drops into the pan—and there's your gravy. How's the gelatine pud-

ding?"
"Improving a little, I think," replied Jack,
gazing into the saucepan. "The directions say
boil it four minutes, and this has only been on

"A little flour and a little water stirred in the pan," said Newton airliy. "Nothing simpler. Hand me that bag on the lowest shelf." He stirred briskly with a silver teaspoon and poured the gravy over the steak.

"Now let's feed."

"These potatoes aren't so bad," remarked Bob when they were seated. "Don't know but what we can stand up for our professional reputa-tions, even if we d d have to act on the spur of

"only that we made the gravy with confection-er's sugar instead of flour and Polly's at the front door."—Helen Chalmers Nowell, in New York Times.

Poutd's Department.

"IF I WUS PRESIDENT." "If I wus only President,"
Sald Little Billie Searles,
"I wouldn't 'low no schools to start,
Exceptin' for the girls.

They ain't no use to edercate A kid with any sense, He'il learn hisself; they 's somethin' wrong With all our Presidents.

Now what's the use o' breakin' in On all a feller's fun. An' pen 'im up in school jes' when The nuttin' time 's begun? An' what 's the use to load 'im down

With things like 'rithmetics?

He'd great deal ruther be outdoors, A-fishin in the cricks.

They ain't none, I kin see, An' as fer spellin'—why, it comes Jes natural fer me.

I wisht thet I wus runnin' things,
You bet yer bottom cent
They wouldn't be no schools ter boys
If I wus President. —Kansas City Star.

' Now what's the use uf grammar? Pshaw!

Her Essay on the Cat.

A twelve-year-old Carthage miss has written the following touching obituary of her late cat, an animal, apparently, of a somewhat contentious disposition: "Nigereta died Thursday, Aug. 27, 1903, at about 3.20 P. M., at his home on Grand avenue, Carthage, Mo., U. S. A. He was son of Mrs. Spitfire and grandson of Mr. Nigger Heels. He was the only living child of the the deceased Mrs. Spitfire. He was born Aug. 12, 1901, and was two years and fifteen days 12, 1901, and was two years and fifteen days old at the time of his death. His occupation was prize fighting. He was a very good cat, peaceful and quiet in the daytime, but very noisy and fightful at night. His mother died when he was very young. His sisters and brothers, three in number, also died when they were young, thus leaving Nigereta alone in the world. He took up the occupation of prize fighting and was seemingly very happy until Thursday afternoon. It is thought that he was poisoned. So ended the brave and true-hearted prize-fighter, Nigereta Soitfire."

A Royal Couple.

"Dot's tree und a haf. Dot's all right, ain'd it?" he inquired.

"Yes. Here, take it, Jack, and let's get out." Outside Jack paused. "Just stamp some of that sawdust off your shoes, Bob. You look like a sawmill."

"Look at your own," returned Newton courteously. "Say, Jackie, run back and tell the butcher we're sorry we took so much sawdust off is floor."

"A Royal Couple.

A Royal Couple.

A Royal Couple.

There had been heavy rains, and all nature had been weeping. But the sun peeped out at last, and with the sun appeared a swarm of tiny winged insects, which, flying hither and thitner, met their fate in various ways.

Some found their graves in the bodies of birds who greedlily devoured them; some, attracted by the bright lights, flew inside houses; while others fulfilled their various destinies, which were neither interesting nor romantic.

"Go yourself!" I'm hungry, and I don't care who knows it. Let's not bother with anything but steak and potatoes," he suggested when they were once more in the fist.

"How deseart! Why man Polly has dessert."

I minited their various destines, which were were the swarm, at last went off together. They were very young, for only a short time ago they had been the larvæ of termites (white ants). Alwere once more in the flat.

"And no dessert! Why, man, Polly has dessert if nothing else. She'd think it was luncheon if led politely to the door by the workers of the led politely the led politel and dropping to the ground, shook their wings repeatedly. These wings dropped off, leaving tiny stumps, and the little creatures began to run about the ground in that quick, light way

run about the ground in that quick, light way which all ants have.

As it happened, they had dropped closa to a small termite burrow, and the little workers inside rushed out to welcome the newcomers. The newcomers each had eves, which proved that they were perfect insects, but the workers were quite blind. In spite of this, they found their way about easily, made a great fuss over the strangers and took them inside the burrow.

ngers, and took them inside the burrow. Then began great preparations. The occu. fro, and never rested until they had accomplished their task. This task was the building of a royal cell, for the young couple were to be made king and queen, and a new colony was to be formed.

The royal cell was made in the very middle of "Wish I was full of dinner," remarked Bob the burrow, and was more than twice as large as sadly. Gee whiz! I never realized what a job the little lady has before her each day. Look at your hands! Don't tile potatoes give 'em a lovely the passages leading in and out were tro small for the royal couple ever to get out again. The termites had no intention of taking all that trouble to secure a king and queen, only perhaps

to lose them again.

The king and queen would grow, but the workers would remain the same size, and they took care to leave plenty of room for themselves, for they would have to be running in and out constantly. As soon as the royal cell was finished, the new king and queen were led into it, and the workers, with their curious, small, rounded heads and short mandibles, hurried out to fetch the

soldiers.

The soldiers were easily distinguished by their ouldn't tell how much steak three normal beople could eat. You've got enough to feed two arge boarding-houses."

"Well, tell her we thought we'd get enough for omorrow and the next day, and she'll think we ad a lot of foresight."

"H'm. I'd like to see any one deceive Paul.

"H'm. I'd like to see any one deceive Paul.

average five or six thousand a day, the workers were kept busy. As soon as the eggs were laid, in came the workers and carried them off carefully

Historical.

"These potatoes aren't so bad," remarked Bob when they were seated. "Don't know but what we can stand up for our professional reputations, even if we do have to act on the spur of the moment."

He tasted the meat critically, looked puzzled an instant, and stared at Jack.

"I say," he demanded, "what bag did you get that flour out of?"

The bell rang through the house, "B-u-r-r, b-u-r-r, b-u-r-r."

"Good Lord, that's Polly!"

"The one you pointed to, of course! What in thunder's the matter, anyhow?"

Bob sank dramatically onto a chair.

"Nothing—oh, a mere nothing," he said gently; "only that we made the gravy with confectioner's sugar instead of flour and Polly's at the very sugar instead of flour and very sugar instead of flour and very sugar instead of flour and ve

Hadil Omar, a dervish, discovered it in 1286, 617 years ago. He was dying of hunger in the wilderness, when, finding some small round berries, he tried to eat them, but they were bitter. He tried roasting them, and these he finally steeped in some water held in the hollow of his hand, and found the decoction as refreshing as if he had partaken of solid food. He hurried back to Mocha, from which he had been banished, and, inviting the wise men to partake of his discovery, they were so well pleased with it that they made they were so well pleased with it that they made

—The world's first school of dentistry and its first dental society were established in America. A Philadelphia dentist pointed out this fact the other day. "We get our American dentistry from France," he said. "A French dentist came here to fight for us during the Revolution, and he taught all he knew about his profession to an American soldier. The soldier afterward established in Baltimore a school for dentists—the first school in the world—and it still flourishes. The great-grandson of the man who founded it, the Revolutionary soldier who learned the principles of his profession from a French dentist beside a campfire, is practicing brilliantly in the -The world's first school of dentistry and its the Revolutionary soldier who learned the principles of his profession from a French dentist beside a campfire, is practicing brilliantly in the suburbs of Philadelphia today. Every generation of the family, from the founder of the world's first dental school, has had a dentist in it."

—A funny story fact.

—A funny story is told by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould concerning Catherine of Berain, a Welsh woman, who was known as the mother of Wales, woman, who was known as 'he mother of Wales, because she founded so many families. 'She was first married to John Salusbury of Llewen, and became the mother of Sir John Salusbury, who was born with two thumbs to each hand, and was noted for his prodigious strength. At the funeral of her husband, Sir Richard Clough gave her his arm. Outside the churchyard stood Maurice Wynn of Gwydir, awaiting a decent opportunity of proposing to her. As she issued from the gate he did this. 'Very sorry,' replied Catherine, 'but I have just accepted Sir Richard Clough. Should I survive him, I will marry you.' She was as good as her word, and married yet a fourth before she died in 1691.'

scant girdle of fig leaves proved poor protection," says Hiram M. Stanley, in Outing. "As he wistfully cast his eyes over the desolate plain of Shinar he perceived at a great distance a dead thorn bush. hunning thither he crouched behind it, and while still shivering he saw a wild ass come by. And Adam cried to the beast to lie down alongside and keep him warm. But the ass spake out 'for asses sometimes spake in those days as since, saith the commentator), and derided him for not having a warm coat of Iur. Whereupon, Adam waxed wroth, and slew the ass with a plece of waxed wroth, and slew the ass with a piece of waxed wroth, and slew the ass with a piece of the thorn tree, and with teeth and nai's stripping off the ass's coat, wrapped it around himself. But, toward noon, the sun growing hot and a scorching wind arising, Adam conceived the happy thought of hanging the skin over the bush and reposing in the shade thereof. It was done, the tent was invented and civilization began."

Curious facts.

— The Washington State Fish Commission N ports that fish can be frozen solid and thawed back to life, if not exposed to the sun or allowed to get more than twelve to fourteen degrees be low the freezing point. Salmon from the coast could be frozen and transported to the Atlantic coast and resuscitated to full life under proper conditions. The results of this test will be that live salmon, frozen in blocks of ice, may be shipped to the Atlantic coast ma ket before long. The test has not been made, but this sur ner a company at Taku harbor, in Alaska, will

make the experiment.

—E. A. Wood of Bristol, Vt., crushed a cater

pillar on his arm about a year ago, causing a sore that has affected his eyes, and it is now feared that he will lose his sight.

—The Russian government gives a golden medal to every couple that celebrates its golden or diamond wedding. Last year C14 couples received medals.

ceived medals. —All watches are compasses. Point the hour hand to the sun, and south is exactly half-way between the hour hand and the XII on the watch, counting forward up to noon, but back-ward after the sun has passed the meridian. For Instance: Suppose that it is eight o'clock, point the hand indicating eight to the sun, and the figure X on the watch is due south. Suppose that it is four o'clock, point the hand indi ating | Also, in the garden of the soul, four to the sun, and II on the watch is exactly

-The new Pacific cable extends through four Inc new racing capie extends through four long stretches—San Francisco to Hawan, 2276 miles; Hawaii to Midway, 1254 miles; Midway to Guam, 2593 miles; and Guam to Manila, 1490 miles. Its average depth from the surface is

nearly three miles -In Nagaski, Japan, there is a firework maker who manufactures pyrotechnic birds of great size that, when exploded, sail in a lifelike manner through the air, and perform many movements exactly like those of living birds. The secret of making these wonderful things has been in possession of the eldest child of the amily of each generation for more than four

nundred years.

—Polo is probably the oldest of athletic sports. It has been traced to 600 B. C.

—Men over forty are employed in Liverpool, England, to do errand boys' work.

England, to doerrand boys' work.

One hundred and forty-five cardinals have died since Leo XIII. became Pope.

The highest mountain in the moon is at least thirty-five thousand feet, that is, six thousand feet higher than Mt. Everest.

A really amazing pedestrian feat was accomplished by that famous walker, J. Hibberd of L ndon. In 1899 he walked from Shoreditch Church to Varnouth, a distance of 1244 miles, in

"Improving a little, I think," replied Jack, gazing into the saucepan. "The directions say both it four minutes, and this has only been on the workers and carried them off carefully was fifty-sears old at the time, but would withship to the specially prepared out even? Potatoes done, neat raw, gelatine half done, and when Paul cooks they're all ready together. Over hot?"

"Heavens, how do women manage to get the things to come out even? Potatoes done, neat raw, gelatine half done, and when Paul cooks they're all ready together. Over hot?"

"Yes. Get busy with that steak, I say, Bob, "Yes. Get busy with that steak, I say, Bob, "Yes. Get busy with that steak is all right! I vea sneaking tear that it ought to have been hot. What do you say?"

"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, who have been hot, what do you say?"

"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, who have been hot, what do you say?"

"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, who have been hot, what do you say?"

"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, who have been hot, what do you say?"

"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, which were the process light ann day.

"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, who have the mentally planning to ask Polly at some future growes light ann day.

"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, who have the process light ann day.

"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, which were the process light ann day.

"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, which were the process light ann day.

"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, which is seen that the cooking process light ann day.

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"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, which is seen that the cooking process light ann day.

"Don't say; I'm busy," responded Newton, which is seen that the light of the prestreating manner, and the process and the workers, being the workers, being the say; the solders, and all light of the say of t Church to Yarmouth, a distance of 1244 miles, in

"H'm, pretty trembly," remarked Newton critically. "If she appearate notice it, we'll remark casually that from childhood we've preferred it that way. There's some cream in the leeg beater and whip it."

Nilence reigned for a moment.

"If you'd only spatter the things on your own side of the kitchen it wouldn't be so bad," remarked Newton, plaintively, removing a large white polka dot from his left sleeve.

"Altend to that steak, child," returned Jack, briefly; "I'm happy."

"I tell you this steak is going to be the finest thing in the exhibit," announced Bob, drawing it forth.

"Done to a turn," commented Jack, approvingly. "Now for the gravy. How do you make it?"

"A little flour and a little water stirred in the pan," said Newton airily. "Nothing simpler. Hand me that bag on the lowest shelf." He stirred briskly with a silver teaspoon and poured "There's a grave in color of the country.—Eilen Nelson, in N. Y.

Things You Never Hear.

A boy who swims may say he's swum; but milk is akimmed and seldom skum, and nails you trim, they ware not trum.

When words you speak, those words are spoken; but a nose is tweaked, and can't be twoken, and what you seek is never soken.

If we forget, then we've forgotten: but things we wet are never wotten, and houses let cannot be lotten.

The goods one sells are always sold; but fears dispelled are not dispold, nor what you smell is such shigh. As a rule this will not be much over or under forty pounds. Children who come of large parents should weigh shout as many pounds as it is niches high. As a rule this will not be much over or under forty pounds. Children who come of large parents should weigh something more than that. The rate of increase should be about two pounds for every inch of growth. When a child is rather in a test made a jet was being forced to a height in a test made a jet was being forced to a height in a test made a jet was being forced to a height of more than one hundred feet within three minutes.

Things You Never Hear.

A boy who swims may say he's swum; under forty pounds. Children who come of large parents should weigh something more than that. The rate of increase should be about two pounds

The rate of increase should be about two pounds for every inch of growth. When a child is rather heavier in proportion to its height than this standard it is a sign of good health. If the child is growing rapidly it should not be allowed to fall much below it without being made to rest more than has been the custom before. A deficiency of weight in proportion to height is always an unfavorable sign. Any interruption in the progress of increase of weight, especially during the continuance of growth, must be a danger signal that should not be neglected.

THE BIGGEST KNIFE.—"R. P.": The most valuable knife in the world is to be seen in the collection of a famous firm of cutlers in Sheffield. It is large enough to fit in the pocket of none but a giant, and it contains seventy-five blades, which close up like those of an ordinary knife. Each of the larger blades is elaborately engineered by the continuance of an ordinary knife. Each of the larger blades is elaborately engineered by the continuance of an ordinary knife. Each of the larger blades is elaborately engineered by the collection of a famous scenes. The hafts are of mother-of-pearl, carved with great skill. On one side the artist has depicted a stag hunt, and on the other a boar hunt.

THE LARGEST FARM.—"Steven": The Oklahomans claim to have the largest farm in the Southwest. It is the 101 ranch in the Ponce wide.

The quantity of material required for the medium side its 3 yards 44 inches wide for 21:1/3 rads 52 inches wide.

the blouse beneath the belt.

The Largest Farm.—"Steven": The Oklahomans claim to have the largest farm in the Southwest. It is the 101 ranch in the Ponca reservation, and is so big that it is necessary to plant several varieties of wheat in it, one of which ripens several days later than the other, in order that all of them may be harvested at their prime. On this farm the wheat fields are of one thousand acres each, the cattle pastures are of one thousand to 1500 acres each, and pastures are of one thousand head annually, the corn rows. ure six thousand head annually, the corn rows are one and a half miles long, requiring five hun-dred mules and three hundred men to handle the dred mules and three hundred men to nanue the crop, and it takes thirty self-binders three weeks to cut the wheat crop and a dozen or more steam thrashers forty days to thrash it. There are fifty thousand acres in the ranch.

27 or 36 inches wide of 2 junes of banding.

The pattern, 4534, is cut in three sizes, small or 32-inch bust measure, medium or 36-inch bust measure and large or 40-inch bust measure.

to la great extent. Fish of all kinds is good, says the Science News, for them. Raw eggs, contrary to the common opinion, are not as digestible as those that have been well cooked. Good bread, sweet butter and lean meat are the best food for the nerves. People troubled with insomnia and nervous starting from sleep and sensations of falling can often be curved by limiting themselves to a diet of milk alone for a time. An adult should take a pint at a meal and take four meals a day. People with a meal and take four meals a day. People with weakened nerves require frequently a larger quantity of water than those whose nerves and brains are strong. It aids the digestion by mak-ing the food soluble, and seems to have a direct toule effect.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE GEORGE.—" Histori-

cus": The English schooner recently recovered from the bottom of Lake George that 101 inquire She was as good as her word, and married yet a fourth before she died in 1591."

——"An ancient Talmudic legend relates that Adam, on his expulsion from Paradise, encountered a cutting north wind against which his scant girdle of fig leaves proved poor protection," says Hiram M. Stanley, in Outing. "As he wist-marked the provided press. It was of white oak with black oak ribs, forty feet long, fourteen feet wide and six feet deep. It was pointed at both ends and put to gather with wooden peeps. It had been hurned. gether with wooden pegs. It had been burned to the waterline, but the hull was remarkably well preserved. It was loaded with ten tons of "hard heads," or cobblestones, which had to be removed before it could be raised. A peck of musket balls, fifty round shot, a Spanish coin dated 1743 and two powter appears were among dated 1743 and two pewter spoons were among the things secured. The sloop has been cut into small pieces and will be sold to relic hunters. It was raised by William S. Tutte of Glens Falls, and was one of the fleet burned by the French and Indians under General Rigaud in 1757.

Brilliants.

Who's seen my day? 'T is gone away, Nor left a trace In any place.
If I could only find Its footfall in some mind-Some spirit-waters stirred By wand of deed or word, I should not stand at shadowy eve. And for my day so grieve and grieve.

Be strong, O souls that strive And suffer pain and loss In helping Progress to maintain The burden of its cross.

Blood is the price to pay; No lasting good has come That has not borne the marks Of crimson martyrdom.

-William J. Lampton.

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing, Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the

darkness; So on the ocean of life, we pass and speak one another, Only a look and a voice, then darkness again and silence. In the gardens of the Beni-Zhent

(Sayeth Hadj-el Kader) stood a statue Which had eyes that stared-where'er you went

By your will is speech. But no control Binds her eyes from which is no thing hidden. The night wind whispers softly. Through the

pines Tumultuous murmur rises, swells and dies, Tumultuous murmur rises, swens and des. The tender moonlight on the woodland lies, And the wide forest in the moonmist shines With glisteniug silver. The familiar lines Of hill and valley melt and fade—to rise All glorified and strange. Before my eyes A magic power all grosser things refines. Breathless I gaze, remote as in a trance. Breathless I gaze, remote as in a trance.
I am no longer mortal when I see,
Now in the moment of supreme delight,
The tortuous labyrinth of old circumstance
Vanish to nothingness and leave me free
Under the boundless splendor of the night.
—Alice Choate Perkins, in Atlantic.

Gems of Thought.

....If we receive sorrow with reverent faith and love, we shall find indeed within the dark folds that enwrap the strange messenger none other than the Master himself, come to bring us new gifts of grace and joy.—The Presbyterian
...." We escape from the slavery of selfishn

our souls that they may become the holy habitation and the seat of Thine eternal glory. Amen.

—Martineau's Service Book.

....The greatest need of the present day is applied Christianity. Christianity held in theory will not save and bless mankind, but Christianity applied in practice will.

....In prayer selfshness is not necessary. No man can get a start of his fellow at the court that dispenses justice to all.—M. P. Talling.

....There is a glory in battling for the right against great odds even if one is defeated and slain.

Home Dressmaking. Winte by May Manton.



Handkerchief Kimons. 4544.

The Kimons is made of five handkerchiefs which are joined at indicated lines and is held at the front by ribbon ties. When material by the yard is used the trimming is applied over these lines and over the edges, so giving much the same effect.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 handkerchiefs 20 inches square or 32 yards 21, 27 or 36 inches wide or 2 yards 14 inches wide, with 122 yards of banding.



4135 Shirred Triple Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

4536 Cirl's Coat. 4 to 12 years.

Shirred Triple Shirt. 4585.

Triple skirts are exceedingly effective worn by the women to whom they are suited, and can be relied upon as correct both for the present and the coming season. This one is made of champagne colored volle with trimming of lace, and is exceedingly handsome, but various trimmings can be used with equality good effect, and all the pliable materials suited to shirrings are appropriate.

The skirt consists of the foundation, cut in five gores, the two flounces and the skirt. The foundation is carefully shaped and is fitted snugly about the hips, but flares freely below the knees. The flounces are gathered at their upper edges, and the skirt is shirred to form a yoke, and is closed invisibly at the back. Shirred Triple Shirt. 4585.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11 yards 21 inches wide, 62 yards 44 inches wide, with 62 yards 21 inches wide, or 42 yards 36 inches wide for foundation.

The pattern, 4535, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and

Girl's Coat. 4536. To be Made in Three-Quarter or Sleeve Length. To be Made in Three-Quarter or Sieeve Length.

The coat is made in box style and consists of fronts and back that are fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. Over the shoulders are arranged the double circular capes and the neck and front edges are finished with a shaped band. The sleeves are full, in bishop style, and are finished with straight cuffs pointed at the ends. The coat can be worn either closed or turned back to form revers, as shown in the small sketch, and can be cut in three-quarter or sleeve length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 inches wide or 2 yards 52 inches wide. The pattern, 4536, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.



12 to 16 years.

1538 Shirred Kimone

Medium,

Piece Foundation, 4537. The skirt is made with a three-piece foundation and the two portions of the skirt proper. The foundation is carefully shaped and fits smoothly over the hips, while it flares about the feet. The under portion of the skirt, or flounce, is simply gathered at its upper edge and arranged over this lining, but the upper portion is shirred to form a voke. The closing is made available the centre here. upper portion is shirred to form a voke. The closing is made invisibly at the centre back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6½ yards 21 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 4 yards 21 inches wide or 2½ yards 36 inches wide for foundation.

The pattern, 4537, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

Misses' Shirred Double Skirt with Three

Shirred Kimona. 4538. To be Made With Pointed or Round Sleeves.

Kimonas appear to have taken as firm a hold on the Western woman as upon her Oriental sister. This one shows one of the latest variations and adaptations, and is charmingly graceful as well as comfortable. The model is made of figured Japanese crepe with bands of plain colored Habutal silk, but all the materials used for negligees are appropriate. Simple cotton crepes, lawns, and the like, are always pretty, while the many light-weight French and Scotch flan nels, cashmere and albatross are admirable for the garments of colder weather. The pointed sleeves are eminently becoming and make delightful lines and folds, but the round ones, shown in the back view, can be substituted if preferred.

The Kimona is made with fronts and back that are shirred and arranged over a foundation yoke, and fails in soft folds from that point to the floor. The sleeves are cut in one piece each, and they, with the neck and front edges, are finished with bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is \$\frac{3}{2}\$ yards \$2\$ inches wide or \$\frac{3}{2}\$ yards \$2\$ inches wide or \$\frac{3}{2}\$ yards \$4\$ inches wide, 7 yards \$3\$ inches wide or \$\frac{3}{2}\$ yards \$4\$ inches wide, or \$\frac{3}{2}\$ yards of silk for bands.

The pattern, 4538, is cut in three sizes, small or \$2\$-To be Made With Pointed or Round Sleeves.

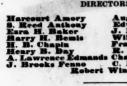




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The Horse.

Judging Horses.

The live-stock judging room of the University of Ohio is supplied with implements for the precise measurements of animals and with score-cards of all the different types of domestic animals, which are either lected from the university farm or contributed from time to time by the breeders

Some of the best animals of their kind in Ohio have been brought here for her students to study. The illustration shows a group of young men engaged in this work. Added to this, numerous excursions are made by them to the farms of leading breeders, for the purpose of studying both types and methods.

Feeding the Colts.

Feed as near as you can a balanced ration consisting of a variety of feeds, using oats, bran, a little corn in the winter, and roots, if you have them.

I prefer clover hay, if cut early, and clean, with some timothy and corn todder, and plenty of grass in season, and always a place where they can get exercise. If fed all they will clean up and digest \$798,999,482; this, it will be observed, is old they should be broken to drive, and ments. The exports of the manufactures of put the draft colt at light farm work, and iron and steel alone were valued at \$121. they will pay for their keeping for the 913,548—nearly five times as much as in 1890. next year. Then they should be fed for the By for the greater part of this class of exmarket, and that means they should have ports consisted of special articles in the about two hundred pounds more flesh than they usually have in the average farmer's care. Then they will bring from \$25 to \$50 more per head than they would if sold while still thin. In fact, there is no better business for a stock sewing-machines and typewriters. feeder or farmer than to feed draft horses for the market, as a good, growthy young draft horse, if properly fed, will put on flesh at the rate of one hundred pounds per month for two or three months. When they are put up for feeding give them light rations on the start and gradually increase the ration until they get all they will eat and properly digest. H. A. Briggs.

Forbes Farm, Ponkapog, Mass., bids fair to become as famous a nursery of trotters as either Palo Alto, in California, or Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., have ever been. The fastest two-year-old trotter of the season so far, Totara (2) (2.171), was bred there, and developed by the Forbes Farm trainer, Henry Titer, who drove her to her record. Sadie Mac (3) (2.111), the fastest three-year-old trotter that has yet appeared this season, was also bred there, and Margaret Bathgate (211), that holds the season's record so far for four-yearold fillies, is owned there. The wonderful brood mare Fanella, that trotted to a record of 2.13 at Readville on the 14th inst., was also bred there, as were also Fuego (2.211) and Ben Como (2.241).

The stallion Wilton that recently died in Kentucky, the joint property of Brook Currey, Lexington, and J. O. Grover, Georgetown, that State, was one of the handsomest sons of George Wilkes (2.22), and ranks well up among his best sons as a sire of standard speed. He was bred by W. L. Simmons, Lexington, Ky., and foaled in 1880. His dam was the great brood mare Alley, that also produced Albert France $(2.20\frac{1}{4})$ and Alley Russell $(2.22\frac{3}{4})$.

Those who claimed that the high-wheel sulky record would never be beaten-and they were the same that claimed 2.00 would never be reached—got a severe setback by the performance of Lou Dillon, who at Cleveland, the same track where Maud S. (2.083) trotted to her record, trotted a mile

1 CENT A MILE TRAVELED. Annual Autumnal Excursion, Thurs-

dny, Oct. S. Over the Boston & Albany, through the most beautiful section of Massachusetts, the Berkshire Hills, down the Hudson River on either day or night boat; returning via Fall River Line palace steamers "Puritan" or "Priscilla," Friday or Saturday nights, arriving in Boston the next morning, at 7 A. M., all for \$5.00. From points west of Boston, Oct. 7. Address for leaflet A. S. Hanson, Gen. Pass. Agent, Boston.

Notable Results of Last Census

W. H. Merriam, director of the Twelfth Census, contributes to the September Cent-ury an article describing the more note-worthy results of the census. The follow-ing are extracts:

In 1890 the area devoted to agriculture was 623,218,619 acres; in 1900 it was 841,201,546 acres, showing an increase of 217,982,927 acres, or thirty-five per cent. This remarkable addition to tarm acreage, far exceeding that shown in any previous decade, was mostly confined to the Central and Western

In Texas alone the addition to the acreage of farm land exceeded seventy-four million acres, accounting for one-third of the total increase shown for the country. In Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minne-sota sand California, increases ranging from seven million to fourteen million acres each made up another third. All the States west of the Mississippi, except Arizona and Montana, added more than a million acres each to their agricultural areas.

The great increase in farm area would of tself involve the creation of many new farms. In 1890 the number of farms was 4,564,641, while in 1900 it was 5,739,657, showing an increase of 1,175,016, or twenty-

The average size of farms for the country as a whole, was greater in 1900 than in 1890. In the older portions of the country, how-ever, there are no indications of any general movement toward a consolidation of farms, TRUST COMPANY or of any tendency on the part of farmers toward the cultivation of larger farms.
Only one-half of the total farm acreage in

1900 was reported as improved, but this represents a gain over 1890 of 57,176,436 acres. Most of this increase in the cropproducing area of the country was contribe uted by the States of the middle West. A decrease is shown in all the North At-

lantic States, especially in New England. This is due principally to a change in the kind of farming carried on in those States; the raising of corn and wheat having be come comparatively unprofitable under the influence of Western competition and been largely superseded by dairy-farming and market-gardening.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the statistics of manufactures is the magnitude of the figures. The number of manufacturing establishments covered by the enumeration was 512,734. These establishments employed during the year, on the average, 5,321,389 wage-earners, paid out in wages \$2,330,578,010, and produced goods having an aggregate value of \$13,039,279,566. The value of products here given is, however, the gross value, involving numerous the census inquiry called for a separate statement of the cost of materials purchased in a partly manufactured form; the net value of products was then obtained by deducting this cost from the gross value.

The result, \$8,399,733,036, represents the value of the raw materials plus the value added by the manufacturing processes to which they have been subjected-in other words, the final value of the year's output of all the manufacturing establishments in the United States, after duplications have been eliminated. This net value of products may be differentiated into \$2,398,681,-968, the sum paid for raw materials; \$322,-764,920, the charges for fuel and freight, and \$5,678,286,148, the value added to the raw materials by the various manufacturing

The gross value of product as reported in 1900 was greater by \$3,666,842,283, or thirty-nine per cent., than in 1890. This is not so large a percentage of increase, however, as that shown for the decade from 1880 to 1890.

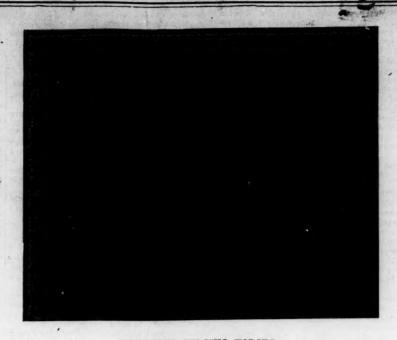
The other distinguishing feature of the industrial development of the United States during the last decade is the growth of our export trade. During the year 1900, the exports of articles which are classed as manufactures by the census amounted in value to well, they will always be ready for almost one-tenth of the net value of the the market. If not sold when three years total output of our manufacturing establishiron and steel alone were valued at \$121. have exhibited peculiar skill. Among the more important items are builders' hard-

It is a remarkable fact, brought out by census statistics, that the development of manufacturing industries in this country has now reached the point where the products of the factory and shop ex eed in value those of the farm. If we take, for the purpose of comparison, not the final net value of manufactured products, but simply the value added to the raw materials by the manufacturing processes, the amount— \$5,678,286,148—still exceeds by almost \$2,000,000,000 the reported net value of agricultural products, \$3,764,177,706. Prior to 1890, manufactures, as measured by the value of products reported at each census. were secondary in importance to agricult-

Death of James M. Crafts.

James M. Crafts, one of the best known men in Franklin County, and a long time agriculturist, tobacco grower and historian. aged eighty-six, died in Orange, Mass., Friday, Sept. 18. He was born in Whately in 1817. His death occurred at the home of his son, Charles R. Crafts, where he had

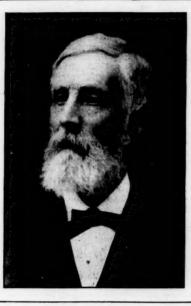




STUDENTS JUDGING HORSES. Ohio College of Agriculture.

nade his home for many years. The funeral occurred on Monday, Sept. 21, and the burial brown and rifted barriers until their sumwas made in Whately, beside his wife, who mits were lost in a crown of eternal snows. lied twenty-five years ago.

During his long residence in Whately Mr. Crafts held all the town offices, except that of clerk, some of them for twenty years. He was a special county commissioner, an ex-president of the Franklin Agricultural Society, and an honorary life member of that organization. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1851 until the time of his death. In the sixties and early seventies he was one of the most prominent tobacco men in the Connecticut-river valley. Part of this time



he lived in Shelburne Falls, and was engaged in the tobacco business there. For many years Mr. Crafts was engaged

in writing local histories and genealogies. Some of the books which he compiled were as follows: "The Crafts Families," "The Graves Genealogies," "The History of Whately," "The Bardwell Genealogies," "The Sanderson Family."

Mr. Crafts was one of the founders of the Pocumtnek Valley Memorial Association, and first vice-president. He was made a member of the Nonotuck Lodge of Odd Fellows of Northampton, April 20, 1846, and the membership with the order was maintained until his death. He was also a Mason for practically half a century.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

irrigation-Utah-where in 1847 Brigham Young and his followers spread the sparkling waters from the mountains upon the parched soil of the desert and planted the last of their potatoes, corn and wheat. Dur-ing the past week we have observed irrigation in Kansas, in Wyoming and in Colorado. An instructive lesson was presented at Greeley, Col., showing what can be done with a combination of industry, water and a small piece ot land. Greeley presents a compact and prosperous colony.

In 1870 Horace Greeley became interested in the colony movement, and in company with Eastern friends, founded Greeley, each colonist taking eighty acres, and contributing his labor to the building of the irrigation ditches. Now Greeley raises its country famous potatoes, fifty ibushels of wheat to the acre, and twenty-five tons of sugar beets per acre, running eighteen and twenty per cent. saccharine. It has fine, large sugar factories. Its farmers are prosperous, contented and progressive. An interesting feature of irrigation as seen at Greeley is the use of return seepage water. Where a large tract of land is irrigated. there is more or less drainage therefrom, and this water as it seeps off is ditched

down to lower lands and again used for irri-Greeley will this year ship eight thousand carloads of potatoes at from sixty-five to eighty cents per bushel. As in the one onimunity of Greeley is found the high development of the small farm, as against the omparatively small productive capacity of the great cattle ranches, so throughout the Great Salt Lake valley is seen a similar condition of small and highly cultivated farms. Indeed, to this condition may be attributed the strength of Mormon power. In Utah, almost alone of the far Western States, settlement began with home making, pure and simple. Irrigation was the primal and single industry until a common-wealth had been established. In Califor-nia, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho and Montana mining rather than agriculture was the notive that induced original settlements of Americans. In Wyoming, and in a less degree elsewhere, stock-raising was the first pursuit and irrigation was used mercly to od the bottom lands and grow crops of coarse, wild hay for winter feeding. But

in Utah the motive was home building and the pursuit was agriculture for its own sake. On July 24, 1847, the Mormon caravan emerged from the mouth of Emigration Canyon into the valley of the Great Salt Lake. It was a beautiful picture that greeted the eyes of the fugitives as they rested here to enjoy the shade of the cottonwoods and listen o the music of the mountain torrent and the birds. Out of the chill air of the higher altitudes, out of the dark shadows of the picturesque chasm they had come by a sudden turn face to face with a broad sunlit valley which sloped gently away to the shore of an inland sea. On the troubles man or his productions, while at

To the south and west the Oquirrhs mar-shalled their peaks into the waters of the lake. Below them valley and lake; around them on every side mountains and more mountains; over them the impalpable skythis was the vision which suddenly burst upon the tired eyes of the pilgrim. When they had proceeded a little farther they caught sight of a large fresh-water lake some miles to the south, emptying its surplus waters into an inland sea through a slender river, which shone like a ribbon of silver. The omparison suggested by these strange conditions might have occurred to a duller mind than that of Brigham Young, who felt that he was a Moses leading a new tribe of Israel to a new promised land. The fresh lake was the sea of Tiberias: the salt one, the Dead Sea; the river was, of course, the Jordan. This, then, was the New Palestine, and here the leader and his followers would build the new Jerusalem! Advancing a few miles into the valley, and halting near the banks of a roaring brook, Brigham Young struck his staff upon the ground and exclaimed: "Here we will rear our temple in holiness to the Lord." It is above this spot that Sculptor Dallin's grace ful figure of the Angel Moroni now looks down from a stately pile of Utah granitethe Mormon temple—reared at a cost of forty years labor and millions of dollars.

east the Wasatch Mountains reared their

The eyes of the Washington correspo are being opened to the importance to the nation of the irrigation question. Take Salt Lake City as an example. This is a place of eighty thousand population. It lies in the midst of irrigation; it is supported by irriga-tion; yet its stores are exclusively supplied by the products of Eastern factories. Clothes shoes, farming implements, pumping machinery, hardware, household utensils, in fact, almost everything which could be mentioned comes from the East. This stimu-lates Eastern manufacturing, and this in turn affords an Eastern market for the products of the Eastern farms. On the other hand, the agricultural products of Utah and Colorado do not come into competition with the

I have caught, I think, some of the enthu siasm and inspiration from the glorious climate and scenery of the arid region. I have felt an expansion of character as I have looked across these broad, fertile and productive valleys, watered by living streams from the snow-capped Rockies, and upon the vast tracks of sage brush, needing only the conservation of the flood flow of the stream to convert them into prosperous homes for thousands of new American citi-The party of Washington newspaper zens, and I felt perhaps a deeper sense of correspondents touring the arid West has thankfulness and gratitude to God for this boundless and wonderful American domain which He has delivered into our keeping.

The course of empire has been and still is westward, and I imperfectly recall some lines by Joaquin Miller, inspired by the great murch of progress, which has pushed forward since a Heaven-sent Genoese sailor, penniless, but with prophetic vision, headed his three tiny ships out into the unknown Atlantic

Behind him lay the gray Azores, Behind the Gates of Hercules; Before him not the ghost of shores, Before him only shoreless seas.

The swarth mate said: " Now must we pray, For lo! the very stars are gone. Good admiral, speak, what shall I say?"
"Why say, 'Sail on! Sail on and on!'"

They sailed, they sailed, as winds might blow, Until at last the blanched mate said: "Why, now, not even God would know Should I and all my men fal dead. These very winds forget their ways, For God from these dread seas has gone Brave Admiral, speak but one good word, What shall we do when hope has gone? The words came as a leaping sword,
"Sail on! Sail on! Sail on and on!

And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights. And then a speck—
It grew; it grew; a starlit flag unfurled.
It grew to be Time's burst of Dawn;
He gained a world; he gave that world its
grandest lesson,
On! Sail on!

Then pale and worn he kept his deck

In 1794 the Scotch farmers cocked their heads incredulously at the report that a man at Edinborough town had invented a marvelous machine with which as much grain could be cut in a day as seven men could reap with sickles. Was McCormick inventing as early as 1794? No, this wonderfu machine was only a cradle. McCormick o astructed his first practical reaper in 1831 In 1841 the output of reapers in the United

The flour made from hard wheat will absorb and contain more water in bread-making than the soft wheat flour, and will consequently produce a greater weight of bread. This is due to the greater amount of gluten in hard wheat.

States was 150. Now the American reaper

can be seen in all the grain fields of the

Bird News and Notes says that the total number of packages of osprey feathers sold in London last year was 1608. A package of osprey feathers varies in amount from two to three to over one hundred ounce but the average is about thirty ounces to the package. This gives a total of 48,240 ounces, and on the received estimate that four birds are required to yield one ounce of plumes, there was a total of 192,960 birds killed in the breeding season to furnish one year's

the same time he savagely fights and drives hawks.

Among other things they shipped last year from California 1500 tons of kernels of apricot pits. They went to Europe for use in oil making. The kernels brought \$7 a

It is not the average hen in the flock which keeps the annual output down to sixty eggs per hen. And it is a careless farmer who does not know his flock well enough to be able to eliminate the drones. GUY E. MITCHELL.

Now is the season when the life of the Maine guide becomes a poor insurance risk. The amateur hunter is a quick and nervous individual, and his accuracy of aim is in direct proportion to the inaccuracy with which he distinguishes between game and guide. Micawber, with his willingness actually to wait for something to turn up would have been a comfortable fellow to take on a hunting expedition.

The attention of preachers is called to the sixty-one minute record recently made by the lively individual who periodically sprints down the eight miles separating the top from the bottom of Mt. Washington. The achievement has its value as an illustration of the facility with which a person may go down hill.

578 Miles by Bail and Steamer, \$5.00 Through the famous Berkshire Hills to Albany down the Hudson River by either day or night boat, thence Fall River steamer to Boston. Famous Annual Autumnal New York Ex-cursion over the Boston & Albany R. R., from Boston, Thursday, Oct. 8. From points west of Boston, Oct. 7. Send to A. S. HANSON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Boston, for descriptive leaflet.

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ANY CAT

Send word to us and we will pre-scribe for you. Our long experience enables us to assist in the proper treatment of this little an Imal. World of pleasure they give, but when sick are very helpless. Wal-nut Eidge Farms, Box 2023, Bos-ton.

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. C. N. CRITTENTON COMPANY, 115 Fulton St., New York.

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Consist of choice Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle of the most approved breeding and type. Gay Mon-arch and St. Valentine blood combined. The bull product of the herd is for sale. GREEN BROS., Farmland, Ind.

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of greatest individual merit and breeding for sale as usual. ASK FOR CATALOGUE. Representative in America of ALFRED MANSELL & CO., College Hill, Shrewsbury, England.

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This herd comprises such cows as BETTY 2d, champion cow 1901; CARNATION, the highest-priced single female sold at public auction; LADY HELP, champion yearling at the English Royal, 1899; MILLY MAY, winner of special prize for cow and her produce at National Hereford Show, 1899; two choice sisters of Dale, COLUMBIA and COLUMBIA 2d, and numerous others of like quality. Show stock a specialty. Bulls and females for sale at all times. Visitors welcome

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all these females except three were sired by our present stock buil THE LAD FOR ME. Of the remaining three one was a granddaughter of his, one a half-sister and the third was a granddaughter of GAY MON-ARCH. Write us for what you want,

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